

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during an EXCURSION
through FRANCE to GENEVA.

(Continued from page 202 of No. 85.)

THERE are now, my friend, but two remaining topics in your letter, on which you require information:—the state of the peasantry in France, and the regard which is paid to the duties of religion. We have a long way to travel in the interior of the country, and shall probably, for the sake of seeing as much as we can, proceed to Geneva by one road, and return from it by another. As this journey will afford us an opportunity of acquiring more knowledge on both these subjects than our own observation can possibly have given us at present, I shall defer the notice of them for some future letter, and in the mean time give you an account of the fine sights we have been seeing at Paris.

Musée National des Monumens Français. This was the first public building to which our *Lacquois-de-Place*, who by-the bye is very young and unpractised in his profession, conducted us: it is situated in the *rue des Petits-Augustins*, and was formerly the convent of the Augustins. During the phrenzy of the revolution, many churches were reduced to ruins; the monuments they contained were most of them mutilated, many of them destroyed; the tombs of St. Denis even were torn up by the unhallowed hands of ignorant barbarian despoilers! The convent of the Augustins is the sanctuary in which were deposited those curious relics of ancient art, which accidentally escaped, or were by contrivance rescued from the fatal implements of indiscriminate destruction. It was appropriated, I understand, to the reception of ancient monuments originally by the Constituent Assembly, who, when they had confiscated to the nation the estates of the clergy, appointed a committee of learned men and artists, to search the ecclesiastical domains for whatever was curious in monumental architecture, and to deposit their collection in these cloisters, which obviously presented themselves as the place of most probable security for whatever could be saved from the Vandal fury which at one period of the

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Revolution threatened to demolish every thing which might bear testimony to the civilization of the country.

You and I have often viewed together the monuments of Westminster Abbey, and dwelt with pleasure on the admirable execution by which many of them are distinguished; they are scattered, however, in so immethodical a manner, ancient and modern cheek-by-jowl, that one's attention is distracted: the eye glances from one century to another in a single twinkling: fixed for an instant on some mouldering dust-covered antique, it is caught the next perhaps by the Parian polish of some modern statue in the adjoining niche. I confess that from some cause or other, which perhaps one cannot very readily detect, I was more deeply impressed with feelings of congenial melancholy, at the solemnity and seclusion of the dim-lighted apartments, and the sepulchral relics they contain, than I have ever been among the tombs in Westminster Abbey, heightened, as probably their effect is, by the architectural pomp and sublimity of the building.

Le Musée des Monumens Français is under the guardianship of Citizen Lenoir, an antiquarian of celebrity, to whose taste the French are indebted for this judicious arrangement of their ancient monuments: the building which contains them, reminds one of a cathedral-cloyster; it includes within its four square walls, a garden, whose funeral decorations are appropriate to the situation.

The monuments, as I have already said, are distributed in different *apartments*; Citizen Lenoir has by his arrangement of them contrived to exhibit the state of statuary in France from the earliest periods to the present time. He has arranged the monuments according to their respective antiquity, each containing specimens of a single century, (which is numbered at the entrance) and receiving light through windows of painted glass executed during the same period.

I should have enumerated for your amusement several of the most remarkable monuments, or more properly speaking, several monuments of the most remarkable characters whose ashes lie entombed

tombd in this sacred cemetery, but that Miss Williams, in her "Sketches of the State of Manners in the French Republic," has devoted a complete chapter to this subject: I refer you to her for whatever further information you are desirous of, contenting myself with once more repeating, that the effect produced by perambulating these chambers of the dead, where kings are mingled with the dust they sprang from, is strikingly solemn, and brings to one's remembrance those beautiful lines of Horace—

Pallida Mors æquo pede pulsat pauperum tabernas

Regumque turres, &c. ;

Here, with the broken insignia of ancient and departed royalty around us, one is disposed, in the language of unhappy Richard,

—————To sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings :
How some have been deposed, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed;
Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping killed,
All murdered !—

Le Pantheon :—This unfinished edifice is also designed for the reception of honourable ashes, and bears on its entrance this inscription, significant of its appropriation :—*Aux Grands Hommes La Patrie Reconnoissante*. Will you believe, that one of the "great men" whose bones were deposited in the vaults of this proud temple by his "grateful country" was he whose name is not to be mentioned, without a mingled emotion of horror, detestation, and contempt—the bloody Marat ! France would now gladly blot from its remembrance this infamous apotheosis : it is to be hoped that the disgrace of it will produce for the future more scrutiny and discrimination in the choice of objects for its public gratitude. The only atonement that could be made, was made : the sarcophagus was broken open, and the bones of this merciless man were removed to a churchyard and destroyed by quick-lime.

Voltaire is admitted to the honors of the Pantheon : his remains are inclosed in a monument over-run with inscriptions. This is all very well ; but that the ashes of Rousseau—*L'Homme de la Nature, de la Verité*—as he is well denominated on his tomb, should have been transported from the isle of Poplars, in the gardens

of Ermonville, whither he had retired to end his last melancholy days, and under whose turf, in a sequestered spot, he had expressly desired that his remains might rest in peace—that his ashes should, by a sacrilegious *fiat*, have been transported to this temple, made with hands, to the centre of a populous city, where the busy hum of men unceasingly agitates the troubled air ! how is his offended shade to be appeased ?

The Pantheon is an edifice of very magnificent structure, well situated at the top of *la rue St. Jacques* ; it was intended for a church, dedicated to St. Geneviève, but its original destination was, during the first years of the revolution, changed for that which it is now fulfilling : I will collect from my little Manual—which I shall occasionally consult, poor and insufficient as it is—such particulars of the architecture of this building as may give you some idea of its majesty and extent. It has a very noble peristyle, composed of twenty-two Corinthian columns, of which 18 are fifty-eight feet three inches high. The dome presents to view a sort of circular temple, formed of fifty-two pillars, each fifty-four feet high, supported by a circular stylobate, resting on an octagon base ; a terrace surrounds it, bordered with an iron balustrade. On the top of the cupola, which is encompassed by a salient colonnade, is a pedestal, on which is to be placed a colossal figure of Fame, twenty-eight feet high, appropriate to the purpose of the building, cast in bronze. The pedestal is surrounded by a second gallery, at the height of a hundred and sixty-six feet above the level of the ground : it contains an apartment which serves as an observatory.

The interior of this noble building consists of four naves, in the centre of which is the dome ; they are decorated with a hundred and thirty fluted columns of the Corinthian order, twenty-seven feet eight inches high : they support an entablature which serves as a base for the lofty stalls or pulpits (*tribunes*) bordered by stone balustrades. The interior of the dome presents sixteen columns (with windows in the intercolumniations) supporting a spherical roof, in the centre of which rises a second and more elevated vault.

A library belongs to this Temple of Fame, which contains about twenty-four thousand printed volumes, and two thousand manuscripts : it is open every day, from ten till two, except on the decade. This library contains a celebrated model of

of Rome, executed by Grimani in the year 1776.

Paris abounds with public libraries, of which you shall have a list by-and-bye: there are no fewer than seventeen of them: but the most celebrated is *La Bibliothèque Nationale, rue de Richelieu*, which it is now in contemplation to remove, *honoris causa*, into its antient habitation, within the walls of the Louvre.

This Library traces its origin to a very remote æra: Charles V. added about nine hundred volumes to the little bookery—if I may coin such a word for your edification—of his father John, which consisted of about half a dozen volumes of history or science, and three or four of devotion. This collection was placed in a tower of the Louvre, which was called *la Tour de la Librairie*, and which was lighted every night by thirty little chandeliers, and a silver lamp; so that the learned students were accommodated here at every hour. The library was afterwards dispersed; for when, in the year 1429, Paris was in the hands of the English, under the command of the Duke of Bedford, that nobleman bought the hundred and fifty volumes, of which it then consisted, for 1200 livres. Louis XI. collected the scattered remnants of this library, and profited by the resources with which the invention of printing presented him. Charles VIII. added to it what the conquest of Italy allowed him to collect; Louis XII. added the library of Petrarch: Francis I. enriched it with Greek MSS. and Henry II. augmented it, in consequence of the decree of 1556, which enjoined booksellers to furnish the royal libraries with a copy, on vellum, of every book published by the king's licence!

This immense library, the pride of Paris, is reputed to contain more than three hundred thousand volumes: the printed books alone occupy the first floors of three sides of the present building, which is a large quadrangle including a court. The Gallery of Manuscripts, called *La Galerie Mazarine*, contains thirty thousand on the History of France, chiefly relating to events since the reign of Louis XI. of which number twenty-five thousand are either in learned, or in foreign languages. Five large rooms on the second story, contain titles and genealogies, and include five thousand cases or port folios.

The Cabinet of Medals is decorated with various paintings, &c.; in the Cabinet of Antiques, are busts, vases, inscriptions, instruments of sacrifice, &c.

The Cabinet of Engravings consists of five thousand volumes, divided into twelve classes:—the first comprehends, sculptors, architectural engineers and engravers, (*architectes ingénieurs et graveurs*) divided according to their respective schools:—the second, prints, emblems, and devices of piety:—the third, fables and antiquities, Greek and Roman:—the fourth, medals, coins, and heraldry:—the fifth, public festivals, cavalcades, and tournaments:—the sixth, arts and mathematics:—the seventh, engravings from romances and gests:—the eighth, natural history:—the ninth, geography:—the tenth, plans and elevations of ancient and modern edifices:—the eleventh, portraits of every description to the number of fifty thousand:—the twelfth division of this Cabinet is the celebrated port-folio of Gaignières, exhibiting a collection of fashions and costumes from almost every country in the world. It contains the most extensive collection existing of engravings illustrative of French dresses, from the time of Clovis to the present day; the greater part are coloured, some are on vellum, copied from painted glass, tapestries, and tombs; the portrait of King John, one of the first specimens of painting in France, is in this collection, and in tolerable preservation.

A pair of immense globes are deposited in this library, constructed in the year 1683 by the Jesuit Coronelli, for the Cardinal d' Estrées: what the diameter of these globes is, I know not; but you may form some idea of it, by learning that they occupy two rooms, part of them being let through the cieling of the lower one, which thus serves as a sort of horizon.

The "*Conserveurs de la Bibliothèque Nationale*" are men of celebrity in the Republic of Letters: some preside over the manuscripts, some over the printed books, and others over the engravings: the collection of the former, numerous and valuable as it was, has been greatly increased both in number and in value, by the spoils of Venice, Florence, and of Rome; five hundred Greek and Latin MSS. were selected from the Vatican, and three hundred from the Library of St. Marc, at Venice, seventy of which latter, however, were exchanged for the beautiful gem of Jupiter Aigischus.

This Library is open to the public from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, on the third, sixth, and ninth day of the decade: students who take notes have free admission between the same hours on every day. A school is annexed to this

library for the living Oriental languages. On entering these spacious rooms the imagination reposes with pleasure on the accommodation which is prepared for persons of every description, who are desirous of profiting by the rich literary treasury which surrounds him. A range of tables forms a central line along the apartments, on which are scattered pens, ink, and paper. The many random chairs which stand about them sufficiently indicate that they have not long been left. The librarians seem to be attentive: a considerable number of students were employed, some in reading, others in taking notes, when we perambulated these rooms: though perfect strangers, we had the curiosity, or assurance, to request that two or three port-folios of engravings might be taken down for our inspection:—the request was instantly complied with.

The English have to learn a lesson of liberality from the French: in England every place of public inspection is beset with a horde of hungry fee-beggars; in Paris the doors of every national museum are thrown open, and none of those pick-pockets are licenced or suffered to molest you. A man who would see the Annual Exhibition at Somerset-house, of our English Artists, must pay a paltry and disgraceful shilling for admission: he may walk over the lofty halls at the Louvre, examine the Apollo Belvidere, the Laocöon, and the Capitoline Venus—the works of Raphael, of Guido, and of Titian, as often as he pleases, without being solicited for a single sous. This part of the republican system is noble, and well worthy the imitation of royalty.

I have given you so particular an account of the National Library, that you must be satisfied if I merely enumerate, *currente calamo*, the many others which remain to be noticed. *La Bibliothèque de la Ville* is rich in herbals and drawings of plants, &c.: one of the Central Schools is held here under the direction of nine Professors, who deliver, some daily, others on every other day, a lecture, each in his own department of science; the following is the order of the course:—Cit. *Le Blanc*, the Ancient Languages—*Valmont de Bomare*, Natural History—*Regnault*, Design—*Gossiaz*, Mathematics—*Libes*, Physics and Chemistry—*Thiebault*, the Principles of General Grammar—*Millin*, History—*St. Aubin*, the Science of Legislation—*St. Ange*, the Belles-Lettres. This library is open to the public every other day, except on the Decade, from nine o'clock till three.

Bibliothèque de St. Victor.—This library contains a great many very curious manuscripts, and among them is a collection of the proceedings against the unfortunate Maid of Orleans: here are also some waxen tablets, on which are recorded the expences of Philippe-le-Bel.

Bibliothèque, St. Germain-des-Prés.—In the year 1794 this library was destroyed by fire; it is said that about 900 MSS. were saved, and added to those of the *Bibliothèque ci-devant Royale*: a curious Plaster is preserved here, written with silver letters, on a purple vellum. Also a small folio, written in the seventh century, on Egyptian papyrus, containing letters of St. Augustin.

Bibliothèque Mazarine, ou des Quatres Nations, contains about sixty thousand volumes: a Central School belongs to it, in which courses of lectures are delivered, precisely similar to those which are read in the *Bibliothèque de la Ville*.

Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal.—This immense library, containing about 75,000 printed books, and 6000 manuscripts, formerly belonged to the Count d'Artois; it now forms a part of the Library of the Conservative Senate, at the Luxembourg, and contains many MSS. beautifully illuminated on vellum. On the porch of this arsenal, built in the year 1584, were placed the following two lines, appropriate to the edifice, written by Nicolas Bourbon:—

*Ætna hic Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat,
Tela gigantæos debellatura furores.*

Bibliothèque de l'Institut National.—To a sitting of this celebrated Society I have not made the slightest attempt to gain admission. "What a strange unaccountable want of curiosity!" I hear you exclaim, in one of your grave fits of philosophy. If the Institute were to send a deputation of its members to invite me, I might, perhaps, do them the honour to accept the invitation. The honest truth of the matter is, my good Friend—and a very mortifying truth it is, at the same time—that if I went I should not understand one half that was said, and I do not feel disposed to stand there the mere symbol of wide-staring wonder: now is there any thing so very strange and unaccountable in this?

The proceedings of this Society, freely curtailed indeed, have been related in many English publications: if you are not satisfied with them, you may have the whole of their Memoirs, by sending to Paris for them. You know that the plan of

of the Institute is very comprehensive; embracing all the arts and sciences which were formerly distinctly cultivated by different academies. It is composed of 144 Members resident in Paris, and of an equal number spread over the departments, together with learned foreigners who associate, to the number of twenty-four. It is divided into three Classes:—I. Physical and Mathematical Sciences—II. Moral and Political Sciences—III. Literature and the Fine Arts. Each of these is subdivided into Sections: each Class meets twice in the decade, and public meetings are held four times in the year. Prize-questions are proposed, learned and philosophical papers read, inventions examined, discoveries recorded, &c. &c. and in short, every thing which tends to bring the arts and sciences to perfection it is the object of this society to promote. The Library of the National Institute contains about 16,000 volumes, including the transactions of most of the former French academies, and of many foreign literary societies: it possesses also a valuable collection of machines and models.

With the following naked list of the remaining Libraries I shall close my present letter:—*Bibliothèque du Tribunat*—*Du Sénat Conservateur*—*Du Prytanée Français*—*Du Conservatoire de Musique*—*Du Tribunal de Cassation*—*Du Conseil de l'Ecole des Mines*—*de l'Ecole Polytechnique*—*De l'Ecole de Santé*—and lastly, *la Bibliothèque d'Histoire Naturelle*, in which are to be seen, among other herbals, those of Tournefort and Vaillant.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A LETTER concerning the recent IMPROVEMENT and present STATE of the SAVAGE of AVEYRON, from CITIZEN ITARD, PHYSICIAN to the INSTITUTION of the DEAF and DUMB at PARIS, to DR. REID, PHYSICIAN to the FINSBURY DISPENSARY, LONDON.

Paris, 5th Germinal, Year 10.

SIR,

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, and likewise the engraving which it enclosed. Accept my acknowledgements for these two agreeable presents, but more especially for the translation which you have given to the public of my little work.

It is unfortunate for Victor* that the

* The name given to the young savage.

lively and rational interest which he has inspired among the English, is not felt in a similar degree by the Parisians, who are unable to comprehend why this child does not reason, at his age, quite as well as other children. I published my work with the hope of explaining the evident and palpable cause of this circumstance. They have not understood me, or rather they have pretended not to understand me. One of the greatest crimes of this unfortunate being consists in having, by his original want of education, contradicted the opinions of a great number of our philosophers, who adopt the creed of the misanthropic citizen of Geneva, which inculcates that man in the pure state of nature is in his highest state of perfection. Another of his faults is, having deceived, by the early developments of his mind, the too precipitate judgment of some men, who, though deservedly celebrated, ought not to be looked up to as infallible. Never will Victor be able to wash away these irreparable crimes, and I presume that it is merely by way of punishing him for them, that they are continually proposing to confine him in a mad-house.

Hitherto he has been under my management, and the recent success which I have experienced has encouraged me to persevere in my attention to his education. He begins to describe tolerably well all the letters of the alphabet, and to copy various geometrical figures, which I draw upon a board in his presence. I may be allowed to predict, from the progress which he has already made in the faculty of imitation, that he will, at least, become a good copyist. A circumstance highly favourable is, that he has already become extremely curious; one can do nothing in his room without his observing it with the most marked attention. His faculty, as well as that of judgment and comparison, exercised on visible objects, have been wonderfully improved. He has in his chamber six or seven little boxes, containing glass beads of different colours, and about the size of a pin's head: by way of giving him a lesson of attention and discernment, I every day empty these little boxes, mix together all the beads, and then make him separate them into as many different heaps as there are different colours, and replace them in their respective boxes. I have derived very great advantage from this exercise.

Since the publication of my work I have considerably added to our modes of mutual communication, by the means of manual signs. By this means I can make

him

him bring me, in succession, every article of furniture in his room, and even ascertain the external qualities of things as well as their number.

You see, Sir, that we are not altogether confined within the sphere of abstractions. His faculty of speech has made no progress during the last six months. This, I confess, has been my fault, and has been owing entirely to my having adopted a bad method. I have, since that, taken a different step, and I hope to obtain, in consequence of it, the object of my wishes. My object is to exercise his ear in comparisons similar to those in which I have already exercised his eyes. In the same manner as I contrived, at the commencement of his education, that the sense of light should be exerted in distinguishing the difference of figures, the most simple and the most dissimilar, so now I exercise his ear in distinguishing the difference of two sounds, which are not at all analagous to each other. In this kind of exercise I fasten a bandage over his eyes; at distant intervals, I sometimes strike on a bell, and sometimes on a tambourine, and become satisfied that he distinguishes these two different sounds, when he gives me the signs which were previously agreed on. These signs consist in raising the right hand when the tambourine is struck, and the left when it is the bell. I intend, after these more palpable comparisons, to advance to others more delicate and varied, and at length to the different tones and combinations of the human voice. I am almost sure that when he has reached this point, the power of articulate utterance will speedily follow.

I have still, Sir, many interesting things to inform you of, but they would induce the necessity of entering into details, for which there is no room within the scanty limits of a letter. Indeed I think it right at present to pass over in silence a particular account of those means which I have made use of in order to arrive at these last results, although they would not have been unworthy of your attention. I will do myself the honour of making you acquainted with them on some future day, when I mean to publish the result of my new and, perhaps, last experiments.

I will content myself with informing you, in the mean time, that the active powers of Victor have acquired a considerable degree of expansion. The friendship he has imbibed for me is genuine and ardent, and I make him an ample return. I have at least given repeated and un-

questionable assurances, that the lot of this interesting orphan shall be for ever the object of my care.

Health and profound esteem,
ITARD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Booksellers have not thought proper to notice it, I could wish you to inform THE PUBLIC, that in the new edition of POPE'S ODYSSEY, published with the ILIAD in five volumes large 8vo. by Vernor and Hood, &c. there are *additional Notes* by me, from the beginning of the xvth Book to the end of the Odyssey.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE I was perusing the beautiful edition of Horace and Virgil lately published at St. Andrew's, with Notes by Professor Hunter; the last two Numbers of your valuable Miscellany fell into my hands, in which that excellent scholar Mr. Cogan proposes a conjectural emendation of *Æneid. v. 373, et seq.* and supports it by the authority of Heyne. Mr. Cogan is requested to consult the St. Andrew's Virgil *ad locum*, where he will find a pretty interpretation deduced from a new punctuation different from that which he suggests. This is not the only instance in which the ingenious editor, Dr. Hunter, has elucidated, with much acuteness and success, some of the most obscure passages of the above-mentioned Classics. In the preface to Virgil, and notes to Horace, the Critic will find ample information of the truth of this remark.

I am, Sir,
Your's,
SCIOPIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not to be doubted that the biographical article in your Miscellany for March, relative to the late Rev. Joseph Robertson, will be entertaining and interesting to your literary readers. This will recommend to them any information, supplemental to the detail of that learned gentleman's publications, which Mr. Damiani has given. There is a Tract now before me, without the author's name, which, I have, on good authority, been told, came from Mr. Robertson's pen, with which, I presume, his

his biographer was not acquainted. To the biblical student, and to all who wish to form just ideas of the government and providence of God, and, as the author expresses it in the title, "To separate the Word of God from the *Doctrines* and *Traditions* of Men," it must appear a valuable piece. It was printed for W. Goldsmith, No. 24, Paternoster-row, 1772, and is entitled "An Inquiry into the Scripture Meaning of the word SATAN, and its synonymous Terms, the DEVIL, or the ADVERSARY and the WICKED-ONE." The Introductory Remarks run to forty pages, and the Tract itself to seventy-seven. In this Tract the author printed only part of his work, and "the remainder was to follow in due time, if the public should seem disposed to receive it with candour." The writer of this conceives, that he must express the sentiments of all friends to candid enquiry and scriptural disquisitions, if he adds his fervent wish that the remainder, which the author promised, may be found among his papers, be prepared for the press, and be, in an early season, laid before the public.

I am,

Taunton, Your constant Reader,
March 6, 1802. J. TOULMIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know, that a great part of the curious account of the elephant by Brunetto Latini, in p. 238, in your last Number, was collected by him from a work written by some Monkish Pliny, about the 12th or 13th century, and intitled *Bestiarium*. I may at some future time present you with a further account of this singular treatise on animals, but shall confine myself, for the present, to the following extract from it, in order to prove the above assertion.

"Est animal quod dicitur elephas, in quo non est concupiscentia coitus. Elephantem Greci a magnitudine corporis vocant; putant quod formam montis perferat. Græcè autem mons elipho dicitur. Apud Indos a voce barro vocatur, unde est et vox ejus barritus et dentes ejus ebur. Rostrum autem promuscida dicitur; quum illo pabula oriadmoveat, et est angui similis, vallo munitus eburneo. Nullum animal grandius videtur. In eis enim Perse et Indi laribus ligneis collocatis tanquam de muro jaculis dimicant. Intellectu et memoria multa vigent; gregatim incedunt. Fugiant murem. Aversi coeunt. Biennio

autem parturiunt, nec amplius quam semel gignunt, non plures sed tantum unum. Vivunt autem annos tres centos. Si autem voluerit facere filios, vadit ad Orientem prope Paradisum, et est ibi arbor quæ vocatur Mandragora, et vadit cum femina sua, que accipit prius de arbore et dat masculo suo, et seducit eum donec manducet, statimque in utero concipit. Cum vero tempus pariendi venerit, exit in stagnum, et aqua venit usque ad ubera matris. Elephas autem custodit eam parturientem, quia draco est inimicus elephantis. Si autem invenerit serpentem, occidit eum, quem conculcat donec moriatur. Est autem formidabilis tauris elephas, tantum murem timet. Est hec natura ejus; si ceciderit non potest resurgere. Cadit autem cum se inclinat ad arborem ut dormiat. Non autem habet juncturas geniculorum. Venator autem incidit arborem modicum ut elephas cum se inclinauerit similiter cum arbore cadat. Cadens autem clamat fortiter, et statim magnus elephas exit, et non potest eum levare. Tunc clamant ambo, et veniunt xii. elephantes, et non possunt eum levare qui cecidit. Deinde clamant omnes, et statim venit pusillus elephas, et mittit os suum cum promuscida subtus magnum elephantem, et elevat eum." The author then moralizes the whole, assimilating the male and female elephants to Adam and Eve; the mandragora to the tree of life; the dragon to the serpent; the great elephant to the law; the twelve to the prophets; and the little one to Christ. The circumstance of the elephant's fear of the mouse is probably borrowed from Pliny.

But it should seem that the elephant described by Brunetto was not the only one that had till then been seen in England. Henry III. had already received a similar present from the King of France, as we learn from Mathew Paris, *sub anno* 1254, edit. Watf. p. 903. It was regarded as a donation of very high value, and the people flocked in crowds to see it. Of one of these animals a contemporary drawing is preserved on the back of a leaf in a MS. in the Cotton Library, Nero D. I. a miscellany relating to the Abbey of St. Alban.

April 9, 1802.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TAKE the opportunity, through the medium of your Magazine, which has such a general circulation both in this country and on the Continent, to request some

some one of your intelligent Correspondents to favour the world with an account of the town or village of Closterhayn, in Germany. This place, I am informed, is situated in the midst of a wood, about two and a half German miles from Frankenburg, in the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, and may be called the Bedlam of that part of Germany. So many very strange and interesting circumstances are connected with it, and with its Governor, the Herr von Stamford, that if an accurate description could be obtained, it would be a great gratification to those of your readers possessed of minds and hearts.

A gentleman now resident in Norfolk, who visited Closterhayn the latter end of the year 1800, could, were he so disposed, give a minute account of it; and his valuable notes on this subject, if submitted to the world, would, I am certain, from a specimen which I have seen, be highly entertaining and instructive. Probably he may be induced to gratify the curiosity of your readers, and by so doing he will at the same time confer an obligation on me.

I am, Sir,

Hackney,
April 15, 1802.

Your's, &c.

ROB. STEVENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NEARLY eight hundred years have elapsed since a monument, under the appellation of Sveno's Stone, was erected near Ferros, in Scotland, by King Malcolm. Its inscription consisted of only two lines, but as each letter was an initial only of a Latin word, antiquarians have long been puzzled as to the explication of the true history of this stone. A gentleman, however, well versed in ancient inscriptions, is supposed to have lately developed it, finding the initials to signify as follow:—

Legg Obelisci Hujus Hieroglyphicis
In nostro regno extinctionem Swenone invasionis.

Thus translated—"Understand that the hieroglyphics of this obelisk represent the extinction of the invasion under Sveno."

The letters L. O. H. H. compose the first line, and are all Roman Capitals, except the O. The letters of the second line, viz. i. n. r. e. s. i. are common letters, but of the same size with the capitals in the first line. The obelisk has four faces, two of which measure its

breadth, and the other two its thickness, and the inscription is about four feet higher than the pavement. The monument stands on the above-mentioned spot, because the Danes had attempted to form their settlement in this quarter, where, indeed, they gave battle to and defeated the Scots, previously to their ultimate expulsion from the country. I should be glad of the opinion of some of your learned Correspondents on this curious subject.

F. S. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common, I doubt not, with many of your readers, I have frequently read with much pleasure the communications of Dr. Pike, and in relating the following fact I am very far from wishing to counteract the benevolent purpose of his letter in your last; but will merely state a circumstance to prove that *rooks are not entirely carnivorous*. Adjoining to some land which I have sowed with barley, and which is just coming up, I have other land which we were ploughing in order to sow with oats; as usual, a number of rooks followed the ploughs, but they occasionally, as we passed them, left the newly ploughed land, and settled on that where the barley was coming up, and I observed they were not idle there. On going to the spot I could find many grains of barley stocked up, and the shoot gone: that I might be certain of the fact, I shot one of the rooks, and in the pouch I found a great quantity of the young shoots of barley.

I imagine that rooks in general prefer worms, grubs, &c. and that it is only from necessity that they resort to vegetable food, as I think may be inferred from this instance; for now is the time when the young are about to be hatched, and it is well known that the male bird feeds the female during the time of incubation: but, owing to the continued dry weather, I suppose they could not get a supply of their usual food, and were obliged to have recourse to the young corn. I have also remarked in harvest, that the rooks and jackdaws have done much damage amongst the ripe corn, perhaps because there is but little ploughing going on during that season.

I am Sir,

Bedford,

April 9, 1802.

Your obedient servant,

G. ATKIN.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *between the late*
THOMAS MERCER, ESQ. of DUBLIN,
and the RT. HON. EDMUND BURKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR, Dublin, March 20, 1802.

HAVING in a Memoir on the character of the late Mr. Thomas Mercer of this city (published in your Magazine for December) encouraged a hope, that I might give to the public a correspondence which took place between him and the late Mr. Edmund Burke, on the subject of the French Revolution, at its first commencement, I take an early opportunity of transmitting it for insertion in your valuable Miscellany. M.

To the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

DEAR SIR,

My veneration for your character was great before I had the honour of your personal acquaintance, and it was not diminished when I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with you. I had long considered you the determined enemy of tyranny and oppression of every kind—the friend of man—and of every thing which might promote his felicity.

It was therefore with extreme surprize that I read, in my English newspaper of last post, the imputation to you of sentiments exceedingly inimical to what is thought by many a most glorious revolution in France.

The newspaper represents you as complaining, that the National Assembly had totally subverted their ancient form of government, and that they had also subverted their church.

To complain of the subversion of a government implies a belief of its having been a good one. But I cannot persuade myself to think that such was your opinion of the defunct government of France. Every body has read, more or less, of the late French Government; but every one has not been in France, as I have been, to see how it operated to the distress and vexation of the people. I saw so much of this, that the word *government* never had a place in my mind when I considered the condition of the French people. In a word, I saw nothing but the most despotic tyranny, the subversion of which would, as I thought, give the greatest pleasure to every sincere lover of civil liberty, of whatever nation he might be.

With respect to the subversion of the church, it does not appear that any change in its doctrine has been attempted. In its discipline there may be some alteration, as it is probable the National Assembly will enlarge those exemptions from the jurisdiction of the Court of Rome which it formerly enjoyed, and which were called the privileges of the Gallican Church. For the rest—if to take from pampered and luxurious prelates a part of those sumptuous livings which were accumulated in the times of ignorance and superstition, and to provide for the more comfortable subsistence of parish-priests, be the subversion of a church, millions of good men and good Christians will heartily wish (for the honour of true religion, distinct from pageantry and hypocrisy) that all such may in this manner be speedily subverted.

Suffer a plain independent man to make some further observations.

Power over our fellow-men, by whatever means it has been acquired—whether by fraud or force, or thoughtless acquiescence—seems to be considered by its possessor as his dearest birthright. He would lose his right hand, or even his life, rather than part with a jot or tittle of it. He extends it from object to object until the yoke becomes too heavy and too galling to be longer borne. And by what means are the aggrieved to get rid of it? Not by the most reasonable and eloquent representations—not by the most humble and abject intercessions; for both would be equally scouted and laughed to scorn—not by an appeal to the laws of the country, for the laws were made under the influence of the power complained of, and with a view to its perpetuation. There is, therefore, no remedy to be found but in what is called a Revolution; the intention of which being either to curtail, or annul, or place in other hands, the powers which be, it cannot be effected without some convulsion; nor is it possible so to order the matter, but in some cases many individuals may suffer injury and outrage; and this, as far as it goes, is to be lamented. But, if it ends in freedom, in the deliverance of a nation from the despotism of one man, no price can be thought too dear to pay for it.

I flatter myself, my dear Sir, that you do not differ essentially from the sentiments expressed in this letter. I am persuaded you feel, and will always acknowledge, that there cannot be a government fit for rational beings to live under and submit to, but where the legislative part of it is chiefly composed of the representatives of the bulk of the people, freely and unbiassedly elected. The new French Government promises to be such a one; and

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and, notwithstanding what newspapers report to the contrary, I will not take to myself the mortification of supposing that my judgment of points of high and essential importance to the happiness of mankind differs exceedingly from the opinions of a man celebrated for the clearness of his head and the philanthropy of his heart.

Perhaps you will cheer me with an assurance that we do not differ widely; than which nothing would be a more exhilarating cordial to one, who has the honour to be, with every possible respect,

Your most faithful and
Arno's Vale, Humble servant,
 near Newry, Ireland, THOMAS MERCER.
 19th Feb. 1790.

Mr. Burke's Answer to Thomas Mercer, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

The speedy answer I return to your letter, I hope, will convince you of the high value I set upon the regard you are so good to express for me, and the obliging trouble which you take to inform my judgment upon matters in which we are all very deeply concerned. I think perfectly well of your heart and your principles, and of the strength of your natural understanding, which, according to your opportunities, you have not been wanting in pains to improve. If you are mistaken, it is perhaps owing to the impression, almost inevitably made by the various careless conversations which we are engaged in through life; conversations in which those who propagate their doctrines have not been called upon for much reflection concerning their end and tendency; and in which those, who imperceptibly imbibe the doctrines taught, are not required, by a particular duty, very closely to examine them, or to act from the impressions they receive. I am obliged to *act*, and am therefore bound to call my principles and sentiments to a strict account. As far as my share of a public trust goes, I am in *trust* religiously to maintain the rights and properties of all descriptions of people in the *possession* which legally they hold; and in the *rule* by which alone they can be secure in any possession. I do not find myself at liberty, either as a man, or as a trustee for men, to take a *vested* property from one man, and to give it to another, because I think that the portion of one is too great, and that of another too small. From my first juvenile rudiments of speculative study to the grey hairs of my present experience,

I have never learned any thing else. I can never be taught any thing else by *reason*; and when *force* comes, I shall consider whether I am to submit to it, or how I am to resist it. This I am sure of, that an early guard against the manifest tendency of a contrary doctrine is the only way by which those who love order can be prepared to resist such force.

The calling men by the names of "pampered and luxurious prelates," &c. is in you no more than a mark of your dislike to intemperance and idle expence; but in others it is used for other purposes. It is often used to extinguish the sense of justice in our minds, and the natural feelings of humanity in our bosoms. Such language does not mitigate the cruel effects of reducing men of opulent condition, and their innumerable dependents, to the last distress. If I were to adopt the plan of a spoliatory reformation, I should probably employ such language; but it would aggravate instead of extenuating my guilt in overturning the sacred principles of property.

Sir, I say that church and state, and human society too, for which church and state are made, are subverted by such doctrines, joined to such practices, as leave no foundation for property in *long possessions*. My dear Captain Mercer, it is not my calling the use you make of your plate in your house, either of dwelling or of prayer, "pageantry and hypocrisy," that can justify me in taking from you your own property, and your own liberty to use your own property according to your own ideas of ornament. When you find me attempting to break into your house to take your plate, under any pretence whatsoever, but most of all under pretence of purity of religion and Christian charity, shoot me for a robber and an hypocrite, as in that case I shall certainly be. The "true Christian Religion" never taught me any such practices, nor did the religion of my nature, nor any religion, nor any law.

Let those who never abstained from a full meal, and as much wine as they could swallow, for a single day of their whole lives, satirize "luxurious and pampered prelates", if they will. Let them abuse such prelates, and such lords, and such squires, provided it be only to correct their vices. I care not much about the language of this moral satire, if they go no further than satire. But there are occasions when the language of Falstaff, reproaching the Londoners, whom he robbed in their way to Canterbury, with their

their gorbellies and their city luxury, is not so becoming.

It is not calling the landed estates, possessed by old *prescriptive rights*, the "accumulations of ignorance and superstition," that can support me in shaking that grand title, which supercedes all other title, and which all my studies of general jurisprudence have taught me to consider as one principal cause of the formation of states; I mean the ascertaining and securing *prescription*. But these are donations made in "ages of ignorance and superstition." Be it so. It proves that these donations were made long ago; and this is *prescription*; and this gives right and title. It is possible that many estates about you were originally obtained by arms, that is, by violence, a thing almost as bad as superstition, and not much short of ignorance: but it is *old violence*; and that which might be wrong in the beginning, is consecrated by time, and becomes lawful. This may be superstition in me, and ignorance; but I had rather remain in ignorance and superstition than be enlightened and purified out of the first principles of law and natural justice. I never will suffer you, if I can help it, to be deprived of the well-earned fruits of your industry, because others may want your fortune more than you do, and may have laboured, and do now labour, in vain, to acquire even a subsistence. Nor on the contrary, if success had less smiled on your endeavours, and you had come home insolvent, would I take from any "pampered and luxurious lord" in your neighbourhood one acre of his land, or one spoon from his sideboard, to compensate your losses, though incurred (as they would have been incurred) in the course of a well-spent, virtuous, and industrious life. God is the distributor of his own blessings. I will not impiously attempt to usurp his throne, but will keep according to the subordinate place and trust in which he has stationed me, to secure the order of property which I find established in my country. No guiltless man has ever been, nor ever will, I trust, be able to say with truth, that he has been obliged to retrench a dish at his table for any reformation of mine.

You pay me the compliment to suppose me a foe to tyranny and oppression, and you are therefore surprized at the sentiments I have lately delivered in Parliament. I am that determined foe to tyranny, or I greatly deceive myself in my character: and I am sure I am an idiot in my conduct. It is because I am, and

mean to continue so, that I abominate the example of France for this country. I know that tyranny seldom attacks the poor, never in the first instance. They are not its proper prey. It falls on the wealthy and the great, whom by rendering objects of envy, and otherwise obnoxious to the multitude, they may more easily destroy; and, when they are destroyed, that multitude which was led to that ill work by the arts of bad men, is itself undone for ever.

I hate tyranny, at least I think so; but I hate it most of all where most are concerned in it. The tyranny of a multitude is a multiplied tyranny. If, as society is constituted in these large countries of France and England, full of unequal property, I must make my choice (which God avert!) between the despotism of a single person, or of the many, my election is made. As much injustice and tyranny has been practised in a few months by a French democracy, as in all the arbitrary monarchies in Europe in the forty years of my observation. I speak of public glaring acts of tyranny; I say nothing of the common effects of old abusive governments, because I do not know that as bad may not be found in the new. This democracy begins very ill; and I feel no security, that what has been rapacious and bloody in its commencement, will be mild and protecting in its final settlement. They cannot, indeed, in future, rob so much, because they have left little that can be taken. I go to the full length of my principle. I should think the government of the deposed King of France, or of the late King of Prussia, or the present Emperor, or the present Czarina, none of them, perhaps, perfectly good people, to be far better than the government of twenty-four millions of men, *all as good as you*; and I do not know any body better; supposing that those twenty-four millions would be subject, as infallibly they would, to the same unrestrained, though virtuous, impulses; because it is plain, that their majority would think every thing justified by their warm good intentions—they would heat one another by their common zeal—counsel and advice would be lost on them—they would not listen to temperate individuals, and they would be less capable, infinitely, of moderation, than the most heady of those princes.

What have I to do with France, but as the common interest of humanity, and its example to this country, engages me? I know France, by observation and en-

quity, pretty tolerably for a stranger: and I am not a man to fall in love with the faults or follies of the old or new government. You reason as if I were running a parallel between its former abusive government and the present tyranny. What had all this to do with the opinions I delivered in Parliament, which ran a parallel between the liberty they might have had, and this frantic delusion. This is the way by which you blind and deceive yourself, and beat the air in your argument with me. Why do you instruct me on a state of the case which has no existence? You know how to reason very well. What most of the newspapers make me say, I know not, nor do I much care. I don't think, however, they have thus stated me. There is a very fair *abstract* of my speech printed in a little pamphlet, which I would send you if it were worth putting you to the expence.

To discuss the affairs of France and its Revolution would require a volume, perhaps many volumes. Your general reflections about revolutions may be right or wrong: they conclude nothing. I don't find myself disposed to controvert them, for I do not think they apply to the present affairs; nay, I am sure they do not. I conceive you have got very imperfect accounts of these transactions. I believe I am much more exactly informed of them.

I am sorry, indeed, to find that our opinions do differ essentially, fundamentally, and are at the utmost possible distance from each other, if I understand you or myself clearly on this subject. Your freedom is far from displeasing to me; I love it; for I always wish to know the full of what is in the mind of the friend I converse with. I give you mine as freely; and I hope I shall offend you as little as you do me. I shall have no objection to your shewing my letter to as many as you please. I have no secrets with regard to the public. I have never shrunk from obloquy; and I have never courted popular applause. If I have met with any share of it, "*non recepi sed rapui*." No difference of opinion, however, shall hinder me from cultivating your friendship, while you permit me to do so. I have not written this to discuss these matters in a prolonged controversy (I wish we may never say more about them), but to comply with your commands, which ever shall have due weight with me.

I am most respectfully, and
London, most affectionately your's,
 February 26, 1790. EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Mercer's Rejoinder.

To the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

DEAR SIR,

When I took the liberty of addressing a letter to you on the subject of the French Revolution, as disapproved and censured by you in the English House of Commons, I was in no sort certain that you would favour me with any reply whatsoever, and much less did I expect you would honour me with so full and copious an answer as that you have indulged me with.

For this favour I reckon myself extremely indebted to you, and I return you my most sincere thanks for furnishing me with an occasion, and, as it were, forcing me to re-examine those opinions (I dare not call them principles, for in truth I think as modestly, or even as meanly, of my own judgment and attainments as can be desired) of civil and religious liberty, which I early imbibed, and which have been confirmed, and, I trust, improved by the strength and reflection of my riper years, aided by a little reading of such authors as are supposed to have written the best in our language on both sides of the question.

The result of this re-examination I shall in this letter freely and candidly impart to you, not with a view to controvert, nor in the hope of effecting any change in your sentiments, but merely to shew (for this is my only motive) that you were addressed on topics of great importance by a person who was not a total stranger to the subject.

In the letter you favoured me with, you speak of sentiments received from various careless conversations, and of doctrines adopted without reflection as to *their end and tendency*, to which you oppose your own deep researches, ripened by experience and observation. And certainly no man has a better right than you have to expect that his opinions should be received with respect, and weighed with candour.

How far I may be entitled to be ranked with careless hearers and inattentive observers, will appear in the following lines: for I intend therein to lay open my whole sentiments, without the reservation or concealment of any thing which may appear to me to be connected with the subject of our correspondence.

I was educated (if that term may be used where a profound erudition is wanting) among those people, whose fast attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty has been at all times most distinguished, and a pretty extensive intercourse

tercourse with mankind in the business of life has confirmed me in these principles. Their *tendency and end* is the happiness of mankind on the most enlarged scale; and as this ought to be considered as the end of all government and of all society, so is it happy that all the necessary knowledge respecting it is not of difficult acquisition. To the bulk of mankind the stores of profound study and profound speculative science are inaccessible; but a moderate portion of common sense is an excellent guide in common life: and if it be true, as I have read in very good authors, that those things which are of most essential importance lie almost on the surface; they are attainable by almost every understanding, not warped by the prejudices of systems, or an adherence to a wrong cast of early opinions. But this, it is confessed, may be very difficult to those who have been taught to believe, that the simple and unadorned scheme of Christianity, contained in the sacred Scriptures, has been improved and embellished by rites and ceremonies, and creeds, invented by high-titled dignitaries, who, though claiming descent from the inspired apostles, do, notwithstanding, think themselves better acquainted with what regards the beauty of holiness than were their masters, and therefore have added, and claim authority still to add (and to enforce the observance of) what they presumptuously suppose their masters had negligently omitted.

A great part of your letter, Sir, is employed on the state of the Gallican Church, and the alterations made in its property; and you are displeased with me for using certain illiberal terms towards its prelates, whom I called "pampered and luxurious." To this charge I plead guilty, and I was sorry for having used the words, even before you received my letter. But this intemperate effusion in no manner affects my argument, that the *labourer is worthy of his hire*; and certainly the parish-priest is the principal labourer in the church; and I believe it may be made clear, that there would be no injustice in taking something from the overseer (if in truth the prelate may be so called, by his really taking upon himself the trouble of an overseer) and giving it to the actual labourer, provided the state, to whom this matter indubitably belongs, should so please to order.

In treating this subject I shall no doubt discover opinions considerably different from your's; but I have pledged myself to be frank and open, and I will perform

the engagement. And first, I humbly apprehend that your ideas of vested property and legal possession will not apply in the present instance, as they would do to private property, whether hereditary or acquired; for an ecclesiastical establishment is the creature of civil power. It depends on the civil power for its existence, its privileges, and its patrimony: and to be modelled in its discipline and its support by its maker is the fundamental law of its nature. Every circumstance respecting it may be ordered in subordination to the welfare of the State, whose right and duty it is to take care, that all the ministers of its own establishment (I am writing of dominant modes of worship, not of genuine vital religion, which is quite another subject) shall be maintained with decency; that those who have too much, however acquired and sanctioned by time, may be reduced to moderation; and that the surplus, if there be any, after the actual labourers are comfortably provided for, may be applied as the State may think fit—for such is the nature, as I take it, of all human ecclesiastical establishments, that the whole income or property of them proceeds from, and belongs to, the State, such being the ground on which they stand from the first principles and necessary condition of their existence.*

Whatever may be the final issue of the attempt made by the French nation to obtain a rational constitution of Government, I cannot say; but when I wrote to you on this subject, it appeared to me that they had no idea in France of reducing the higher clergy to *the last distress*. They seemed to leave them enough, considering that they are bound to a life of celibacy; and if they rightly understood their situation as Christian Ministers, they would not complain. And a much less right would their successors have to complain, who, having *no hereditary right*, would have no claim, either to the office or the emoluments, but what might arise from the appointment of the State. And, if the National Assembly are finally successful in their attempt to equalize, in a certain degree, the support of the clergy, and to render the office of the superior orders

* Did the present Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Watfon, entertain an idea that he was about to violate the vested property and legal possession of the Church of England, when he some years ago recommended a more equal distribution of its revenues among the labouring clergy than takes place at present?

Transcriber.
elective

elective by the inferior, or rather by the clergy and people conjunctively, they will approach nearer to the model of the primitive Christian Church than ever has been done since its union with the civil powers, which (I beg you will bear with my great freedom) has been little else than an alliance (or, to speak more properly, a combination) between superstition and tyranny.

Nay, Sir, if the National Assembly should abolish their entire ecclesiastical establishment, give the present clergy a comfortable support for life, leave their successors to be *chosen and paid* by the people, and appropriate the entire revenues of the church to the use of the state, I believe it would be difficult for the ablest jurist to prove, that the principles of reason, or justice, or equity, were thereby infringed. And if the representatives of the people, that is, if the people, fully and properly represented (not as in this country, nor in the country you dwell in) should approve of such measures, still would the *sacred principles of property* remain as unshaken as the foundations of the earth.

This is carrying my principle to its full length, but not one jot further, as I think, than men will go, whose turn of mind inclines them to examine early impressions, and who have sufficient strength of mind, and sufficient disinterestedness to reject those early impressions, if found to be fallacious.

Having thus, in a free and unreserved manner, delivered my sentiments on church matters, I shall beg permission to say what I may be able on civil matters, with the same openness and freedom. And on this head I profess to believe most firmly, that the tyranny of a Monarch is no more *sacred by prescription*, than the property of the church. And I cannot help noticing in this place, that the principle on which you seem to condemn the French Revolution would prevent every attempt of the kind in every situation—that subjects, however weighed down and oppressed by such a government, as is much more a curse than a blessing, should tamely acquiesce in it for ever; and that they should never begin, because they cannot tell what precise measures they may be obliged to adopt in their progress, or what exact scheme of reformation they may be able to accomplish.

In my former letter I regretted the acts of riot and cruelty which have been committed. But in the present imperfect state, where much apparent evil seems to

be blended with much positive good, perhaps such kind of disorders are inevitably attached to the intervals which must necessarily exist between the demolition of tyranny and the full establishment of a good government. Be this as it may, I cannot see the necessity of comparing them with the public glaring acts of the old system in 40 years, or any other given time, and for this reason, that the former are momentary, and will soon cease, not to return, whereas the latter were permanent, and flowed from an unwaisting source of tyranny. And let me here observe, that you omitted to speak of the common and ordinary effects of the old government, which, I think, it behoved you to shew were promotive of general happiness, or, if it was difficult to do that, you might have endeavoured to shew that they were not so destructive of it as the warm friends of reformation and liberty pretend to believe and prove. But there is nothing of this sort in your letter. I have been in France, and my sojourning there was not confined to a sea-port town, for I have been in all the provinces between the frontiers of Spain and Flanders, which takes in a great part of the kingdom: and I was very fond of conversing with people of all ranks, and had many opportunities of gratifying myself in this way (the upper nobility only excepted), and I was as attentive and penetrating an observer as any man of my scope could be; and every passing day gave me occasions to mark the constantly operating influence of a tyrannic system, which, as the dullest man might discern, was consuming both the peace and patience of the people, though at that time they dare not complain, so great was their dread of those terrible instruments of an extremely stretched prerogative, which they have lately seen demolished. And we may measure the people's sense of their sufferings by the boundless rage with which they broke forth against the principal mansion and instrument of oppression in the metropolis, and against all such persons as they thought to be unfriendly to their emancipation from arbitrary power. But we ought not to confound the acts of an enraged multitude with the acts of the National Assembly, or with the settled effects of what I still hope will be a noble constitution of government—which is not to be a government of twenty-four millions, but will proceed (it is hoped) from the wisdom of their representatives, from whom have already proceeded many excellent things towards the gradual and

matured

matured formation of a new government, as effectually protective, as any man can desire, of every right that is dear to his heart. And I cannot help expressing great concern at hearing such a man as you speak, as you do, of a government of twenty-four millions. A government of twenty-four millions, otherwise than by their representatives, is no doubt, and most obviously, an impracticable thing; but, Sir, can any scheme of government be so rational, so noble, so worthy of being submitted to, as that in which the laws, for the general weal, proceed from the unbiassed and unbribed representatives of the people, *properly chosen*? And is it criminal to aim at the establishment of such a government? Is the bulk of mankind in the civilized parts of Europe so brutish and ignorant as to be incapable of discerning the things which conduce to their peace and safety? No! I feel at this moment the highest satisfaction and pleasure in the persuasion, that it is not the case at present, that it will be less and less so in future, and that a clear and true discernment of what is fit and proper, morally and politically, is to be found in others as well as in those of a superior polish. Let us not, therefore, be told of a government of twenty-four millions, with a view to depreciate the only mode of government fit for rational beings to submit to. After this there is nothing to be said of the Russian and Prussian methods of governing (which you prefer to a government of twenty-four millions, each individual of said twenty-four millions being as good and honest as I am) except to shew that I am not ignorant of their great flagitiousness. But it may be proper, previously to remark, that the dignified and ever-to-be-respected word *Government* ought not to be applied to such diabolical conspiracies against the improvement, protection, and happiness of mankind; for as good government is the greatest of all earthly blessings, and bad government the greatest curse, it is an abuse of words to vindicate each by the same common term, and therefore the Russian and Prussian schemes of domination should be called what they really are—*Tyrannies*—though they are tyrannies projected on different scales. In Russia the tyrannic power is permitted to be exercised by a great number of individuals, even by all the proprietors of land in that vast country; and they do not leave it unexercised, for each land-proprietor considers his fellow-men, who happen to be born on his estate, precisely as he does his cattle; and he makes the

same use of both according to their different capacities of serving him, employing his horses in one way, his bullocks in another, and his men, whom he impiously considers as his two-footed animals, in a third way; and when a Russian Lord has been unsuccessful at the gaming-table, or is in want of roubles from any other cause, he sells either his men or his oxen, according as each may be in better or worse demand in the market. This is not a caricature—it is a real picture of the condition of men in Russia. And among many other things I might add, that striking off an arm or a leg of an unhappy peasant is no uncommon sacrifice to the cruelty or caprice of a tyrannic master.

I believe the Prussian Monarch does not in this manner impart his power to the upper classes of his subjects; but he is the undoubted master of the liberty, limbs, and lives of all ranks and degrees, and may dispose of them as he thinks proper. The whole body of the people are his slaves; and he marks their children in their infancy for soldiers, as the oak trees are marked in England for the use of the royal navy. And shall such tyrannies be mentioned—and not in the way of comparison, but actually of preference. I am astonished! and can only say for myself, that I have the firmest trust, and the best-grounded hope, that all such systems of oppression will soon be deracinated from all civilized nations, and that in due time they will not find a place in any nation upon the earth.

Such hopes and such wishes I did suppose to be fondly cherished in your breast, till I read in the newspapers that you condemned the efforts of the French nation to exchange a bad Government for a good one. I then took the liberty of asking you if that was really the case. But, when I did so, be assured, Sir, there was not in my mind the faintest idea, or the slightest tincture of the arrogance of *instruction*; though I no doubt felt that pleasure, which I always do feel, in giving testimony to those great truths, which are now rearing their heads from the chaos of ignorance and error, which long overwhelmed them in most of the nations of Europe, and which by a speedy and wide diffusion must soon deliver the world from those oppressions, both civil and ecclesiastical, under which it has groaned.

But to return to the principal subject: the parallel you draw between the liberty the French might have had, and the frantic delusions of some on the commencement

ment of the business, I need not stop to consider, as the main question seems to lie between the liberty they might have had without tumult, and what they are now likely to obtain. The former is, at best, very problematical, both as to its quality and extent; but the latter, I still hope, will be worthy of a great and enlightened nation; for as to any voluntary concessions, which the King would have made, they would have been as slender as possible. He would probably have parted with something, because the radically bad principles of his Government, joined to their very bad administration, had brought the kingdom into a state, which must of necessity be mended. But there is no probability, that his Government would have assumed any form in this way, that ought to have satisfied the nation. The nation therefore did not attempt to repair what was constitutionally and radically bad, where all were slaves to those above, and tyrants to those below, them; but they attempted an entirely new form of government; and I most sincerely wish they will be able to perfect a model constitution for all nations. By doing this, they cannot hold out an example of a bad tendency to others; for there is not (as I am told, my own reading not being extensive) an instance in the history of mankind of any people rising up as one body, and demanding their just rights, until pressed by the most extreme necessity. When such necessity urges, the sooner they do it, the better—the less of tumult the better—but as freedom is the best boon of Heaven (I am writing of worldly concerns only), it cannot be valued at too high a rate.

It is not my desire to trouble you with more on this subject, which I have endeavoured to discuss with temper, and at the same time with the freedom which it requires, and which is natural to me.

Objections may be made to the consequences which may be said to flow from some of my principles, pushed to the extent to which I have carried them; but I trust they will vanish, when due attention is paid to the distinction which ought to be made between the nature of religion, and the nature of civil government.

Those objections I will not now state in order to refute them, for they might carry me into a wider field than I wish to explore, and in which I might not be able to acquit myself even to my own satisfaction. But were I to be pressed by the objections which I foresee, I have much less doubt of the goodness of my ma-

terials for defence, than of my abilities to manage them to the best advantage. There I might fail in a very great degree; but truth would still prevail, nor would it be injured by my weakness. I believe myself to be one of her sincerest votaries, though I am not able to exhibit her strength and her perfections with the splendor she deserves.

The genuine love of truth is always accompanied by moderation; and moderation is perfectly compatible with firmness and that spirit of veracity, which steadily holds fast the dear object in opposition to the authority of books, the authority of characters, or the sanctions of time and prescription. Moderation is also of near kindred to charity and benevolence, and delights in imputing the best motives to the various opinions of men. Actuated by these sentiments, I can think in the most cordial manner of those who differ from me; I can admit their sincerity to be as pure as my own; and therefore I can say, from the bottom of my heart, that difference of opinion on the present occasion has not diminished in the smallest degree the very great respect which I have long cherished for you.

I am always, dear Sir,

Your very affectionate and faithful

Humble servant,

Arno's Vale, near Newry, THOS. MERCER.
August, 1790.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from MR. TOULMIN, of KENTUCKY, containing a DESCRIPTION of that COUNTRY.—No. X.

I AM now happy to embrace an opportunity of forwarding a line by a party setting off this week for Philadelphia.

The first and most painful topic on which — dwells, is that of my being fixed in Kentucky. But — should recollect, that I had been seven months in America before I determined that no other situation so eligible offered—that I knew nothing of Mr. —'s plan at the time—and that Kentucky appeared to me to be the most advantageous situation for those whom I expected to follow me, (which is, by the bye, still my opinion). The circumstance of its distance from England appeared to me to be of more weight in idea merely, than in any practical consequences which would attend it. I must likewise assure you, that your ideas of Kentucky are by no means accurate. It differs, to be sure, very much from

from England, as does almost all America, in its general appearance: but the people are just as much civilized here, as any where else on the Continent. They have not, to be sure, all the conveniences in travelling, or all the domestic conveniences, that you have: but I do not know, that they are rendered more savage through the want of them. The most unfavourable feature in their character is indolence in some and too eager a desire for growing rich in others, accompanied with no great delicacy as to the means of doing so. N— does not like the idea of a removal, and has done away one objection, that we had no beer; for — has just made some very good.

You wish for some particulars respecting our college. It is true, it is a public institution established and endowed by the Virginia Assembly. But the term *college* misleads an Englishman, particularly a Dissenter; who has been accustomed to give a modest and unsounding name to institutions the most respectable. The Americans, I think, run into the contrary extreme. With them every school established by law, is a *college*. Such is the college at Carlisle, such the college at Lancaster, and such the college at Lexington: the case however is, that the Transylvanian College was originally established under the idea of its being a progressive institution, and provision is made in the Act of the Virginia Assembly (for it was established before the separation from that state) for the appointment of different Professors, according to the custom of other colleges. The endowments will, in time, be very productive, though they are now just sufficient to answer present demands: hitherto nothing scarcely has been attended to beside the Latin, and some little Greek. For my own part, I wish that these were less attended to. None, however, now devote more than half their time to them. One pupil reads the Greek Testament. The rest are no farther advanced than Cæsar. Some read not Latin at all. The afternoons are devoted to composition, or to Blair's Lectures, or Paley's Philosophy, or geography and astronomy, or optics, or geometry and surveying, or merchant's accompts, according to the pursuits or qualifications of the pupils. We have a library of about 100 historical books, 120 theological, 50 metaphysical and philosophical, and 100 school-books — much such a collection as an old minister would have. Our apparatus consists of a

pair of globes, an air-pump, a prism, a microscope, and two telescopes.

Lexington,
March 24th, 1795.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH of the HISTORY of PURE MATHEMATICS, translated from "*Traité Elementaire de Mathematiques Pures, par LEMOINE, Professeur de Mathematiques et de Physique, &c.*"

(Continued from Page 112, of No. 84.)

ALGEBRA.

40. **D**IOPHANTUS,* of Alexandria, is accounted the inventor of Algebra. He is at least the first writer of antiquity, in whose writings we find any traces of that most ingenious invention. The Arabians unfolded it, and *Leonard of Pisa* received from them the knowledge of it, which he imparted to his countrymen, on his return from his long travels. Leonard even wrote a treatise on Algebra; but it was never published. *Lucas de Burgo*† was the first whose pre-

* Diophantus flourished at Alexandria about the 365th year of our æra. The only work of his which remains in his arithmetical questions, of which there were thirteen books, on which the learned Hypatia wrote a Commentary; but the first six are all which now remain. The epitaph of Diophantus, which was composed by a Greek poet, is an arithmetical problem. The following is a translation of it, by *Bachet de Meziriac*, who, in 1721, published an edition of Diophantus, with a Commentary.

Hic Diophantus habet tumulum, qui tempora vitæ

Illius mira denotat arte tibi.

Egit sextantem juvenis, lanugine malas

Vestire hinc cœpit parte duodecima.

Septante uxori post hæc sociatur, et anno

Formosus quinto nascitur inde puer.

Semissem ætatis postquam attigit ille paternæ,

Infelix subita morte peremptus obit.

Quatuor ætates, genitor lugere superstes

Cogitur; hinc annos illius obsequere.

† *Lucas Paccioli*, surnamed *De Burgo*, because he was from the town of St. Sepulchre, in Italy, explained the principles of algebra in his *Summa Arithmetica et Geometrica*, first printed in 1494, and again in 1523. He composed the most part of what he calls *Arte Maggiore*, from whence came the name of *Arts Magna* (The Great Art) which some have given to Algebra. *Lucas de Burgo* composed a treatise on the division of a line, in extreme and mean proportion, which he intitled *De Proportione Divina*. The properties

cepts on that science issued from the press.

41. Algebra, when transplanted into Italy, was soon augmented with new discoveries. Lucas de Burgo had gone no farther than equations of the second dimension, or quadratics; but the Italian analysts enriched the science with the resolution of equations of the third and fourth dimensions, or cubics and biquadratics.

42. A mathematician of Bologna, of the name of *Scipio Ferro*, having solved a particular case of cubic equations, carefully concealed this secret, or at least imparted it to no one but his scholar *Florido*. The latter, with a view to humble *Tartalea*,* proposed to him some problems, which he thought it impossible for him to solve, on account of his ignorance of equations of the third dimension. *Tartalea*, stung with the reproachful boasting of *Florido*, set himself in earnest to the resolution of cubic equations. Having succeeded in his research, he accepted *Florido*'s challenge, solved all his problems in a few hours, and covered him with confusion, which was the more deeply felt, as he could solve none of the problems proposed by his antagonist.

43. *Tartalea*, wishing to keep his discovery to himself, refused to communicate it to *Cardan*,† till the latter swore not to

ties of that proportion appeared to him so wonderful, that he gave it the appellation of Divine, in order to exalt, by a pompous name, a thing which partakes of nothing wonderful. The word Algebra, according to him, comes from the words *Aljabar* v' *Al-mucalala*, which, in the Arabic, signify Opposition and Restitution.

* *Niccolo Tartalea*, or *Tartaglia*, was born at Brescia, of a very poor family, and was in that town when the French plundered it, on their return from Naples. He received many wounds, several of them on the head, which caused him to stutter. No one knows how *Tartalea* learned to read; but, in order to acquire writing, he was obliged to steal from a teacher a set of the letters of the alphabet. Hence it is easy to imagine, what difficulties he must have surmounted in acquiring his knowledge. One of the ingenious inventions of *Tartalea* is his method of measuring the area of a triangle, having its three sides given, without investigating the perpendicular. That mathematician was born in 1479, and died in 1557. He was accused of being very vain.

† *Jerome Cardan*, born at Pavia, in 1501, received from nature an acute genius, but a singular character. After having made him-

impart it to any other person. But this engagement did not hinder *Cardan* from publishing the invention in his Algebra, which was printed in the year 1545. *Tartalea*, finding himself made a jest of, complained bitterly of this treatment. But *Cardan* coolly replied, that the additions which he had made to the method, and the demonstrations of it which he had discovered, gave him the right of using it as his own invention. The death of *Tartalea* terminated the dispute. The irritation with which it agitated him, appeared to have broken his heart.

44. The resolution of equations of the fourth dimension, or biquadratics, soon followed that of the third, or of cubics. This was the work of *Lewis Ferrari*, of Bologna, a young man of a pregnant genius, and the scholar of *Cardan*.

45. *Raphael Bombelli*, of Bologna, whose Algebra was printed in 1579, unfolded, in a more perspicuous manner what *Cardan* had delivered on equations of the third and fourth dimensions. He demonstrated, that the parts of the formula, which represent a root, in the irreducible case, form, by their assemblage, a real result.

46. While these Italian masters were carrying the art of solving the higher equations, to a degree beyond which it is not yet much extended, other geometicians were rendering important services to the mathematics.

47. *Commandini*,* in his numerous translations, gave proofs of his profound knowledge of geometry.

48. *Maurolico*,† who was conversant in

self conspicuous for his knowledge of the mathematics and medicine at Padua, Milan, and Bologna, he got himself thrown into prison in this last city. As soon as he recovered his liberty he went to Rome, obtained a pension from the Pope, and allowed himself to die of hunger in 1576, in order to fulfil his horoscope; for, having been infected with judicial astrology, he had predicted that he would not live above 75 years, and he was resolved to keep his word. In his History of his own Life, *Cardan* describes his bad qualities as frankly as his good ones.

* *Frederic Commandini*, a mathematician and Doctor in Medicine, was born at Urbino, in 1509, and died in 1575. He may be looked upon as a model to commentators, and he performed the duties of an editor in so superior a manner, that his notes are not much short of good originals.

† *Francis Maurolico*, Abbot of St. Mary's, in Sicily, was born at Messina in 1494, and died in 1575. He taught the mathematics with

all parts of the mathematics, applied himself particularly to the summation of several series, such as those of the natural numbers, triangular numbers, &c.

49. At the same time Geometry was cultivated in France, but with less success than in Italy, and the French mathematicians of that period are scarcely known, except by particular anecdotes.

50. *Le Pelletier*, of Mans, acquired some degree of celebrity by his controversy with Father *Clavius*, the Jesuit, concerning the angle of contact, that is, the angle intercepted between a right line and a curve which it touches.

51. *Oronce Finée** published some elementary books, and *Peter Ramus*† signalized himself by his zeal for the mathematics.

52. In the Low Countries, *Peter Metius* discovered, that the diameter of the circle is to the circumference, nearly as 113 to 355.

53. His cotemporary, *Ludolph-Van-Ceulen*,‡ was more successful; for he

with reputation in his native country, having possessed the happy art of rendering the most abstract questions plain, by his clearness and perspicuity of expression.

* *Oronce Finée*, born at Briangon, in 1494, was chosen by Francis I. as Professor of the Mathematics in the Royal College. He ridiculously pretended to have found out the quadrature of the circle, and to have solved the problem of two mean proportionals, and that of the trisection of an angle. He was vigorously refuted by Father Buteon, one of his own pupils, a circumstance very humiliating to *Finée*.

† *Peter Ramus* was born, about 1502, at the village of Vermandois; but came to Paris in his eighth year. Having been endued with a sound judgment, he perceived that the philosophy then taught in the universities, was nothing but a vain collection of words. It was his wish to discard those unprofitable speculations, and to introduce the study of the mathematics into the University of Paris. Some works which he published excited against him an host of enemies. His dispute with the Peripatetics of the University was decided by Commissioners appointed by the King, and who condemned *Ramus*. The sentence in favour of Aristotle was affixed to all the gates of the University, and *Ramus* was exposed to a thousand indignities. As the unfortunate mathematician publicly professed the opinions of the Protestants, he was included in the number of those who perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572.

‡ *Ludolph Van Ceulen*, so called because he was from Cologne, which is called *Ceulen*

shewed that, the diameter of the circle being unity, the circumference will be expressed by 3,14159, &c. which number he carried to thirty five places of decimals.

54. In Germany, *Werner*,* a mathematician who deserves to be better known than he is, contributed, by his works on trigonometry and other parts of the mathematics, to diffuse a taste for those sciences.

55. *Rheticus*, whose work was published by *Valentine Otbo*, one of his scholars, introduced the use of the secants into trigonometry; and *Justus Byrgius* invented the sector.†

in Dutch, was long a Professor of the Mathematics in Holland. To transmit to posterity the memory of his invention, he gave orders that the number expressing the proportion of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, should be engraved on his monument. It is said, that his order was executed after his death, in the church of Leyden.

Note by the Translator.—The approximation of *Van Ceulen* was an extraordinary mathematical achievement, especially as it was performed by the ancient operative method of bisection; so that the attainment of his 35 places of decimals probably cost him more labour than Mr. A. Sharp, of Bradford, Yorkshire, bestowed in carrying the calculation to 72 places, or even than Mr. Machin experienced in extending it to 100. For, so much have the methods of fluxions and infinite series facilitated this, among many other abstruse calculations, that Dr. Halley assures us, and we have not the least doubt, that in an hour's time he obtained 12 decimal places, which exhibit the proportion of the diameter to the circumference so nearly, as not to err the breadth of a grain of sand in a great circle of the earth—a sufficient degree of exactness in all conscience! See Gardiner's edition of *Sherwin's Tables*, p. 53, and *Jones's Synopsis*, p. 243. Hence, if we durst, we would call the *incomprehensibly* accurate, and, at best, frightfully laborious, calculations of *Van Ceulen*, *Sharp*, and *Machin*, *difficiles nugæ*, mere contrivances to waste one's time and spirits.

* *Werner* was born in 1468 and died in 1528.

† *Note by the Translator.*—The first work on the sector, called by the French, Germans, and I believe most other nations, the compass of proportion, was published at Frankfort on the Maine, in 1603, by *Lewin Hulse*, who candidly says, that it was invented long before by *Justus Byrgius*, an engineer in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse. But that honour was claimed, and even contended for, by *Galileo*, and *Balthasar Capra* of Milan. The former published a Tract on that admirable

56. In Portugal we find the geometri-
cian *Nonius*, or *Nunez*, striving to make
the mathematics flourish in his native
country. But he was not the inventor of
the ingenious division which bears his
name.*

57. Algebra, though cultivated in Italy,
assumed a new form in the hands of the
celebrated *Vieta*,† who alone did as much
honour to his country, as all the Italian
mathematicians together had done to
their's. The most celebrated authors,
even among the English, have done *Vieta*
the justice to remark, that his works have
served as a light to all his successors, and
that to him they owe the most important
discoveries which have been made in the
analytic art‡.

able instrument in 1607, and it certainly re-
ceived improvements from him, as well as
from our countrymen *Gunter*, *Foster*, and
others. See *Wolffii Elementa Matheseos Uni-*
versæ, tom. 5, p. 49.—*Saverien Diction. de*
Math. et de Phys. Art. Compas.—And *Cunn*
on the *Sector*, published by *Stone*, Preface.

* The division which bears the name of
Nonius was the invention of *Peter Vernier*,
Governor of the Castle of *Ornans*, in *Franche*
Comté, who published it at *Brussels* in 1631,
in a little work intitled *La Construction,*
l'Usage et les Propriétés du Cadran Nouveau.
Nonius died in 1577, aged 80 years.

† *Francis Vieta* was born at *Fontenai*, in
Poitou, about the year 1540, and was Master
of Requests at *Paris*. The occupations of
his office did not hinder him from finding
leisure to devote to the mathematics. Simple
and modest, like other men of true merit, his
application was such, that he sometimes
passed three days successively in his study,
and could scarcely be prevailed on to take his
meals. During the wars between *France* and
Spain, letters in cypher having been inter-
cepted, on their way from the Court of
Madrid to the Viceroy of the Low Countries,
Vieta was the only man who could be found
to decypher them, which he effected, not-
withstanding their extreme complication.
The Spaniards, whose plans the ability of
Vieta had been confounding for two years,
were so much assured of the impossibility of
unravelling their cypher, that when they
heard that he had discovered the key to it,
they loudly exclaimed, that he had obtained
his end by magic. *Vieta* died in *Paris* in
1603, aged 63 years. He printed small edi-
tions of his writings, and gave them away
to such of his friends as were capable of un-
derstanding them.

‡ Note by the Translator.—The English, as
our author intimates, readily acknowledge
the merit of *Vieta*, as well, he might have
added, as that of his other great countrymen.
Dr. Barrow, in his first Lecture in 1686, calls

58. *Vieta* first introduced the letters of
the alphabet, to denote, not only unknown,
but given quantities. The utility of that
practice was easily perceived by persons
conversant in algebra. In fact, the me-
thod of *Vieta* furnishes us with general
solutions, while those of his predecessors
were confined to particular ones; and it
afforded an easy mode of penetrating into
the nature and composition of equations.

59. To *Vieta* we owe almost all the
transformations used to throw an equation
into a more commodious form. He
teaches us how to perform on the roots of
equations all the operations of arithmetic,
by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and
dividing those roots; also how to destroy
the second term of an equation, and to
clear it of fractions. He then proceeds
to the resolution of equations of all di-
mensions, and, when an exact result can-
not be obtained, he gives a method of ap-
proximation. He first laid down a gene-
ral method of applying algebra to geo-
metry, and it is to the mutual aid, which
those sciences afford to each other, that we
owe the progress of both. *Vieta* gave a shin-
ing proof of his genius, when he remarked

Vieta a consummate master of the analytic
art (*summus artis analyticæ præceptor*). But
the ingenious author, in return, might have
taken some notice of our *Oughtred*, by whom,
says *Dr. Wallis*, "The method of *Vieta*
was followed and much improved," (or as
Dr. Harris has it, "mightily improved") in
his *Clavis*, first published in 1631, and other
treatises; and he doth therein, in a brief
compendious method declare, what had be-
fore been the subject of large volumes; and
doth, in a few small pieces of his, give us
the substance and marrow of all, or most of
the ancient geometry. The only copy (if
indeed I should not rather call it a paraphrase)
of *Vieta* I have seen, was printed at *Paris* in
1636, and intitled *Algebre de Viète, d'une*
Méthode nouvelle, claire et facile, par laquelle
toute l'Obscurité de l'Inventeur est ôtée, et ses
Termes, pour la plupart inutiles, changés. The
dedication is in very elegant Latin, and signed
JAC. HUMIVS, Theagrius Scotus. Does not
this title make it very probable, that the
editor, *Mr. James Hume*, also improved upon
Vieta? Be this as it may, it is not more cer-
tain that *Oughtred* improved *Vieta*'s method,
than that *Harriot*, whose book also appeared
in 1631, carried his discoveries far beyond
the limits of his great French precursor. I have
never seen *Harriot*'s work, any more than
Vieta's original; but those who will compare
our author's account of *Vieta*'s improvements
with *Dr. Wallis*'s 53d chap. will have little
doubt that he has ascribed some discoveries to
Vieta which were made by *Harriot*.

that

that equations of three dimensions afforded a solution of those famous problems—the duplication of the cube, and the trisection of an angle. In fine, to him we owe the elements of the doctrine of angular sections, the object of which is to find general expressions of the chords or the sines for a series of arcs which are multiples of each other, and reciprocally the expressions of the arcs, when the chords or the sines are known.

60. But, of all the centuries in which the mathematics have been successively advanced, the seventeenth exhibits the most brilliant spectacle. Italy, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Great Britain, produced, at that period, celebrated mathematicians, whose labours have raised the accurate sciences to an elevation which commands respect. Some by pursuing geometry in the manner of the ancients, and others by cultivating the algebraic analysis, prepared the way for those methods of calculation which may be said to have enlarged the limits of the human mind.

62. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, *Lucas Valerius*, Professor of the Mathematics at Rome, extended geometry beyond the state in which the ancients had left it. *Snellius** improved, in some respects, one of the discoveries of Archimedes, namely, that of finding the proportion between the diameter and the circumference of the circle. *Kepler*,† in his *Stereometria doliorum* (Cask gauging) opened new prospects, which seem to have had great influence on the revolution which geometry has experienced. *Guldinus*‡ invented the centrobaric method, which is founded on a fine theorem, of which Pappus had an idea, and which is

this:—"Every plain or solid figure generated by the motion of a line or a surface, is equal to the product of the generating quantity and the line, or way, described by its centre of gravity.

(To be continued)

OBSERVATIONS on the SALT-DUTIES.

[Continued from page 123, of Vol. XIII.]

THE use of salt in the fisheries, and the advantage which would be derived to these from the repeal of the duty on salt, form a second very important object of consideration.

The fisheries constitute another of those abundant sources of wealth which nature has favoured this island with; whether regarded as an excellent nursery for our seamen, or as the means of furnishing a large supply of a useful article of food, either for home consumption, or for exportation. The principal causes which have tended to check the extension of the fisheries have been, the heavy duty on salt; and the regulations to prevent the smuggling of it, which this has occasioned. The salt, it is true, is allowed to be used, "free of duty, for the purpose of curing and preserving fish;" but it is enacted, that "any person intending so to use it shall, before being permitted to receive any such salt, make entry at the next office of excise of the number and situation of his storehouses for storing and keeping salt; which storehouses are to be first deemed secure by the Supervisor of Excise of the district."

It might appear to be no great hardship or inconvenience to be obliged to make entry of a warehouse; and to have that good and secure: but let us only consider the operation of such a restriction. It first has the effect of limiting exceedingly the number of those who engage in this employment. The bold and hardy, if needy, adventurer is debarred this opportunity. None but a person possessing a pretty considerable capital can become a curer of fish, no other being able to provide himself with such "good and secure storehouse," as the Act requires. The framers of the Act were in some measure sensible of this, and there is a clause in it intended to diminish the evil; but it must be evident how partially it is calculated to do this. In this clause it is stated, that "whereas many inhabitants of certain parts of the coast, thinly inhabited, are employed in the taking and salting of herrings, and being unable to provide themselves with proper cellars or warehouses

* Willebrod Snell, the son of Ralph Snell, Professor of the Mathematics at Leyden, was born in that town in 1591, and died in it in 1626. He succeeded his father in the mathematical chair there; and to him we owe an exact method of ascertaining the magnitude of the earth.

† John Kepler was born in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg in 1571, and died at Ratisbon in 1631. The name of this celebrated man will endure as long as astronomy shall be cultivated.

‡ Father Guldinus was born at St. Gall in 1577, entered into the Society of the Jesuits in 1597, after abjuring the Protestant religion, and died in 1643. Having been sent to Rome to improve his talents, he became Professor of philosophy and the mathematics in that city. He also publicly taught the same sciences at Gratz and at Vienna.

houses for the keeping of salt, and at the same time depending upon the said fishery for their subsistence," &c. The clause goes on to state "that the Commissioners of Excise shall be authorized to permit salt to be delivered free of duty for the curing and preserving of fish, to any person or persons intending to take and to salt fish, and residing at any place or places, the inhabitants of which have usually been, before the passing of this Act, allowed to receive salt as aforesaid, although such persons be not provided with a storehouse." These clauses in the Act very sufficiently point out the evil: the remedy they provide is very inadequate; the benefit of them being extended only to those places the inhabitants whereof have, *heretofore*, been allowed to receive the salt free of duty. The inhabitants of no other places can engage in this employment, without first providing themselves with such "good and secure storehouse" as the Officer of Excise shall approve of.

The mischief, however, arising from the regulations which the Salt Act imposes, is not confined to limiting the number of those who engage in the taking and curing of fish. They occasion infinite disappointment and inconvenience to those whom the possession of a larger capital, and the hope of increasing it, has led to engage in this employment. Not being allowed to have any salt, except in such good and secure storehouse as the Officer of Excise shall approve of, they are prevented from having it distributed in small quantities, or at various places on the coast; and are consequently obliged, when they go out with their vessels, either to confine themselves within a small distance of the shore, near to the part where their salt-storehouse is situated; or, by venturing out, run the risk of having the produce of their labour spoiled before they can make their own port, if any contrary winds or any accident should occur to prevent their speedy return. They are not allowed to run into any creek or port on the coast, that might be near at hand; and where, did not the duty on salt exist, they might at once meet with a supply of this necessary article: but whatever is the wind or weather, or whatever their distance, must sail for their own storehouse.

The situation of their storehouse, at the time of its erection, might have been well chosen; but, "it is well known that herrings and many other fish are extremely capricious in their visits. Sometimes

they frequent one bay or creek, sometimes another. They have been known to visit one bay or lake for a great number of years; then to desert it for a season, and afterwards return again to it:" so that a storehouse for salt, well situated at one time, is at another very ill adapted to the convenience of the fish-curer. In an excellent paper by Mr. Williams, of Gilmerton, on the improvement of the fisheries, it is stated, that the superiority of the Dutch herrings over those cured here, is probably owing to their "using good salt, and curing immediately after the herrings are caught."—"Our herrings are generally spoiled in the boats, before they are landed and salted: cured they cannot be after they are half rotten."

It is certainly by particular attention to the early curing of the herrings, that those cured by the Dutch are, in general, so much superior to ours. They have their supply of salt at hand: and so anxious are they to retain the character they have acquired for superior excellence in curing fish, that, "if it ever happens that the fishing of the day cannot be all salted up in the casks before sun-setting, the remainder is thrown over-board. To this they bind themselves by an oath, which is literally observed." While the present restrictions imposed by the Salt Act continue, it is not to be expected that we should ever prove rivals to them in the curing of fish.

At the same time, that infinite advantage would be obtained from the opportunity, which the removal of the restrictions relative to the use of salt, would give the fish-curers of curing their fish almost immediately on their being taken; it is, no doubt, of much importance to attend to the goodness of the salt. The goodness of marine-salt is estimated by the size and compactness of the crystal. The larger and firmer this is, and the nearer it approaches to a cubical form, the better. The salt made by a very slow evaporation, and by the manufacturers of it called the large-grained fishery-salt, is of this kind. It is the pure muriate of soda; and it is certainly much superior to the Portuguese or Mediterranean bay-salt for preserving any animal food. It would be well if the use of this were encouraged in the south of Ireland for the curing of beef. If the prejudice in favour of the St. Ube's salt, which is the salt at present chiefly used, could be done away, and the large grained fishery of our own manu-

manufacture substituted for it, there can be no doubt that much advantage would be found from it.

The Act further enacts, that no fish-curers shall be allowed more than a certain quantity of salt for each cwt. or each barrel of fish, as is particularly specified according to the different species of fish: and it goes on say that, "if in taking an account of, and balancing stock of salt, any deficiency shall be found, the fish-curer shall forfeit twelve shillings a bushel." If then the fish-curer shall have thought it adviseable to use, or shall have accidentally used, a greater quantity of salt than the Act allows for each barrel, he is to forfeit twelve shillings per bushel; or, in other words, pay somewhat more than the full duty on salt. That he may run no risk of incurring this penalty, he adds even less salt than the Act permits, and which is probably about the medium quantity, if the salt is good, necessary for the proper preservation of the fish. By this, many barrels of fish are spoiled and rendered useless. This was very particularly the case the last fishing season.

We may next consider 2. The advantages which the repeal of the salt-duties would give us, by enabling us more readily to apply its component parts to several of our arts and manufactures.

Common salt, it is well known, is formed by the union of an acid with an alkali. The acid is the muriatic acid, or spirit of salt: the alkali, the mineral alkali, or soda. The muriatic acid is not very extensively employed in any of our manufactures, except in bleaching, when combined with an increased proportion of oxygen.

As there is a drawback of the whole duty on salt used in bleaching, subject to certain regulations; it might be supposed that the Act imposing the duties on salt did not here occasion any great inconvenience to the artist, or loss to the country. If we inquire more minutely, we shall find each of these the case in a high degree. As the Act stands at present, the very numerous body of small manufacturers and dyers is precluded the benefit of the drawback, this being allowed only to such persons as are "actually bleachers of linen or cotton;" and even these, to claim the drawback, must "make entry of every warehouse, workhouse, &c. for bleaching."

But it is by preventing the manufacture, and diminishing the use of the mine-

ral alkali, the other component part of salt, that the Act occasions the greatest evil. What is the precise quantity of soda at present imported into this country, may be known from the Custom-house books. There is reason to believe that it constitutes nearly $\frac{1}{100}$ of the whole consumption of the country. From the account of Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh, it appears that, from 1764 to 1772, the annual average quantity of kelp made in Scotland, amounted only to 4892 tons. This average has since, no doubt, been increased. But when it is considered that the best Scotch kelp does not contain more than five per cent. of pure soda, and that the remaining ninety-five parts are mere inert earthy matter, it will readily be conceived how inadequate the supply of soda from this source must be to the wants of the country. Excepting the soda manufactured from kelp, in small quantities, in some of the northern counties, and that from common salt, at Long Benton, in Northumberland, we have scarcely any at present made in England. What is used is imported in the form of barilla, chiefly from Spain; and, of late, some has been brought from the East Indies. The best barilla generally contains from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of pure alkali.

Instead of having thus largely to import soda, there can be no doubt but it would be manufactured from common salt, as well for our own consumption, as for exportation, did not the restrictions of the Salt Act prevent this. Excepting in the single instance of Long Benton above-mentioned, no person can now legally manufacture soda from common salt, with the benefit of the drawback, except a glass-maker! Now it is well known that scarcely a single glass-maker in the kingdom avails himself of this privilege; and for this obvious reason, that the process for extracting the alkali from common salt is not generally known, probably not to more than half a dozen people in the kingdom; whose knowledge is rendered useless by the restrictions of the Act. The glass-makers consequently use the imported barilla.

It is, besides, to be considered that glass making is only one of the numerous purposes to which soda is extensively applied. In soap-making it is essential. In many of the Manchester manufactures, particularly in the dying of certain colours, it is essential; and could it be procured

cured sufficiently cheap, the bleachers, and woollen manufacturers would use it largely in extracting the vegetable gluten and the oil from the cotton, the linen, and the wool. For this purpose they, at present, make use of potash. The price of potash is about fifty-five pounds per ton: that of soda about fifty pounds. Bulk for bulk, the potash acts further, and is therefore preferred; its increasing power of action more than compensating the small difference in price:—but were the manufacture of soda extended, and the liberty of extracting it from common salt made general, it is believed it would be afforded at half its present price; and would entirely supersede the use of potash, thus saving to the country the large sums at present paid for that article.

A further loss the country sustains by the provisions of this Act is this:—The bleacher cannot receive the benefit of the drawback, if any use is made of the liquor left after preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid. This refuse-liquor is a solution of sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salts, and would be infinitely more valuable to the preparer of soda than the common salt itself; since it has already had the addition of the sulphuric acid, an addition essential in some of the processes for the extraction of soda from common salt. Many thousand tons of mineral alkali might be annually made from this refuse-liquor alone, while, at present, it is thrown away and entirely lost to the country. The Act allows the *glass-maker* to procure mineral alkali from *Glauber's salts*, duty free; and there can surely be no doubt but the privilege of extracting it might be made general, without at all injuring the trifling gain to Government (ten shillings per bushel) on Glauber's salts. For the extraction of alkali from salt, it is necessary to convert it into a sulphate of soda; but it is not necessary that this sulphate should have a crystallized form, in which only it is saleable as Glauber's salts. How easy would it be, supposing the present excessive duties not to be removed, to allow the application of common and Glauber's salts to the manufacture of mineral alkali; subjecting the manufacturer to severe penalties, if any saleable Glauber's salts were ever found in the premises allotted to the manufacture. The salt applied to the making of soda might be bonded, as is the salt for exportation.

ACCOUNT of the *cruel* PUNISHMENT inflicted by ORDER of the late EMPEROR PAUL, on MR. SEIDER, LUTHERAN-MINISTER of RANDEN, in LIVONIA, who was accused of having prohibited BOOKS in his POSSESSION.

“Le Crime fait la honte et non pas l'Echafaut.”—VOLTAIRE.

IN the month of April, 1800, I had lent a gentleman in my neighbourhood some books to read. When I received them back again, I found, that one of them, the first volume of Lafontaine's *Power of Love* (a work much esteemed and generally read) was not in the parcel, which had been delivered to me in a very tattered condition by the postilion. I immediately wrote to my correspondent, begging him to inform me, whether he had retained the book: but he assured me, upon his honour, that he had sent it back well packed up with the other books. Not doubting, then, that the parcel had at one of the post stations been opened by some inquisitive person, and the book taken out of it, and lost; and being loth to have the set broken, I caused a short advertisement to be inserted in the Dorpat Newspaper, intimating, that “a parcel, containing such and such books (here I named them all) having been lately sent to me by the post from the Estate A; the first volume of Lafontaine's *Power of Love* had been lost out of it, on the road from the said Estate to the Parsonage of Randen: and as I wished to recover this volume for the sake of the other three, I begged that whoever had found it, would have the goodness to send it to me, and that I should thankfully pay all expences.”

The consequence of this advertisement was, that I soon after recovered my lost book; and likewise, that I became the most wretched of men. For I had already forgotten the circumstance, when one day, (it was the 24th of May, 1800), as I was walking in my garden, and contemplating my trees then in full blossom, M. von Kennenkampf, Assessor of the Tribunal at Dorpat, drove up to my door. Being a friend and acquaintance of my house, and hereditary proprietor of three of my domestics, his unexpected appearance did not cause much surprise: but he soon opened to me the real object of his visit. He shewed me an order from his Excellency the Governor general of Livonia and Esthonia, addressed to the Tribunal

banal at Dorpat, to the following effect : "The Book-licencers at Riga, having learned from an advertisement in the Dorpat Newspaper, that the Rev. Mr. Seider, Pastor in Randen, had in his possession not only suspicious but even forbidden books and lent them to read, had made a report thereon to his Excellency, requesting him to give orders to the proper officers of justice to proceed to the Parsonage of Randen, and make out a list of, and seal up, the circulating library of Pastor Seider, and to transmit the said list to the Board of Licencers at Riga." I started a little on reading this order, but without being confused, and, conducting M. Rennenkampf to my library, desired him to execute his office. The good man asked me, with a look of sympathy, whether I had not any thing to remove out of the way. But I replied, that, as, to the best of my knowledge, I had not any prohibited or noxious book in my possession, I wished him to make out a list of all without exception. He did so, and had finished the list about mid-day. We then sat down to dinner.

In the afternoon M. Rennenkampf wrote an account of the whole procedure, and had just begun to execute the last part of his commission by sealing up the books ;—when suddenly M. Tumansky*, (Councillor of State, and Licencer at Riga) accompanied by the Secretary of the Board of Licencers, and by M. Brümer, Captain of the Circle, entered the apartment. They informed us, that they were come to examine my library.—On hearing this, M. Assessor Rennenkampf said : "That has already been done by me; here is the list of the books; but perhaps you, Gentlemen, have received other orders, &c." No answer was returned; and the Secretary immediately began to write a new list. While he was thus employed, M. Tumansky sat down to a collation which was served up to him, and I walked quite unconcerned and inapprehensive of danger towards the apartment of the curate, who resided at my house. There I found Capt. Brümer; but on my entering he immediately left the room. M. Joungna (that was the curate's name) drew me aside, and, taking me by the hand, said : "My dear friend, I have something to communicate to you from Capt. Brümer : but do

not be alarmed."—"What is it? I am prepared for the worst."—"You must go to Petersburg!" On hearing this I was frightened a little: but soon recovering myself, was proceeding to inquire further of M. Joungna; when M. Brümer himself returned. He now shewed me the order from Petersburg, which M. Tumansky had communicated to him. By command of his Imperial Majesty it was addressed by his Excellency the Attorney General to M. Tumansky, the Licencer at Riga, directing him to proceed to Randen, to make out a list of the library there, seal it up, and send it and the proprietor to Petersburg. It now appeared that, besides the information to the Governor General of Livonia, a report had likewise been sent to Petersburg. I was again greatly shocked; however, conscious of the goodness of my cause, I conceived that I had nothing to fear, and was only anxious, how to communicate the intelligence in the least alarming manner to my wife. I went to her, and told her all. She sunk almost lifeless into my arms: but, as with the tenderest sensibility of heart she likewise possesses great strength of mind, she soon recovered from the shock, went to M. Tumansky, laid hold of his hand to kiss it, and said to him with a look most expressive of the agitation of her mind: "I beg, Sir, you will not make my husband unhappy." M. Tumansky assured her, in the most solemn manner, that she need be under no apprehension on my account; that the whole was done merely for form's sake, and that I would be back again in fourteen days at the farthest. M. Brümer giving her similar assurances, my wife became more tranquil, and went to pack up the necessary cloaths and linen. I myself, I own it, was not apprehensive of any danger: and how could I be so, conscious as I was that I had committed no crime? I sent for the parish-clerk, and gave him the necessary orders relative to the performance of divine service during my absence. In the mean-time the Secretary had finished the list of my books: M. Tumansky, the Licencer, read it through, and declared the following books prohibited and dangerous: viz. "Lafontaine's Power of Love;"—"Spalding on the Destination of Man;"—"On a Perpetual Peace; by Kant and Sonntags" (Upper-pastor in Riga).—To my inquiry, when and where these books had been prohibited, he returned no answer: and when I assured him, that, as far as my abilities enabled me to judge, I had not found any thing

* A most curious portrait of this wretch is drawn by M. KOTZEBUE, in his late interesting work describing his own exile into Siberia.

thing noxious or dangerous in them, he replied, that I must refrain from all reasoning on the subject.

My books were then packed up in three chests and sent to Dorpat, to be thence forwarded by the post to Petersburg. After supper, the gentlemen all set off for Dorpat. I followed them the following day, accompanied by my wife. As I drove through my fields, I cast a friendly farewell-look at the green undulating crops:—but, alas! little did I then think, that I was taking leave of them for ever! When I arrived at M. Tumanisky's house, in Dorpat, I found several gentlemen of the law, members of the tribunals, assembled: they unanimously assured me, that I had nothing to fear, and that they hoped soon to see me back again; for it appeared from the list of my books (which several persons in Dorpat had already perused) that, at least as far as it was known to the public, there were no prohibited ones among them, and that almost all of them were read at Dorpat.

I now placed myself in my carriage; and the courier whom the Attorney General had sent for me from Petersburg, and who had waited for me in Dorpat, seated himself at my side. I paid for the post-horses out of my own pocket as far as Petersburg, where we arrived on the third day after our departure from Dorpat. We drove to the house of the Attorney General. His Excellency gave me a very gracious and friendly reception, and told me, that I had nothing to fear; and that I might write to my wife. Another gentleman of distinction (who belonged to the Attorney General's Office) said to me: "Be not afraid; you are in good hands; your books will be examined, and if any prohibited ones be found among them, you will be asked, whether you imported them in a clandestine manner, or bought them at a public shop—whether you purchased them before or after the prohibition: and if you can properly justify yourself, all the punishment you have to apprehend, is, that the book will be confiscated." Such assurances could not fail to render me tranquil.

By order of his Excellency I now wrote a Declaration, in which I said every thing that I thought would tend to prove my innocence. This Declaration was immediately dispatched by a courier to Pawlowiski, where the Emperor then resided. His Excellency now returned to me, conversed with me in a most gracious manner, and said to me, that, as I could not re-

main in his house, he would send me to another place, where I would enjoy more convenience and tranquillity;—and that he would there visit me himself. I was now put into a boat, in which I was rowed a considerable way on the Neva; and when I landed, I found myself in the citadel. The courier, who had been sent along with me by the Attorney General, delivered a letter to the officer upon guard, who conducted me to a very clean apartment, the furniture of which consisted of a bed, a table, and a couple of chairs. Here they took from me whatever had the least appearance of being a dangerous instrument: my razors, scissors, combs, knee-buckles, my seal, and my pocket-book, with the money and bills contained in it. They likewise separated my servant from me: but in other respects I was well treated, only very strictly watched.

With the utmost impatience I here waited for the Attorney General. He came to me on the same day, and said to me with a mien full of benignity: "Mr. Seider, be not alarmed, because I ordered you to be brought hither: it is only the word *citadel* that sounds dreadful. As you are, at any rate, a prisoner till your affair can be investigated, it is better for you to be here than in any other part of the city." I inquired, whether I had been brought hither by command of his Imperial Majesty.—His answer in the affirmative, made me tremble excessively. His Excellency, observing this, said: "Be more composed and hope for the best: the affair will undoubtedly take a favourable turn: you are now suspected of having committed a crime, and must with patience submit to a temporary finement. — To-morrow we may receive a decision from Pawlowsky, and then I shall immediately have the pleasure of announcing to you your liberation." He likewise gave me permission to walk in the garden of the citadel, and to write to my wife; of which last indulgence, however, I declined availing myself until I should have recovered my liberty. After his Excellency had left me, I threw myself on my bed in an agony of grief, and by a flood of tears gave ease to my almost bursting heart.

I passed four anxious days in the citadel; sometimes agitated by fear, and then again cheered by hope, and consoling myself with the consciousness of my innocence and the *Emperor's love of justice*. On the fifth day, the officer on guard entered my apartment, accompanied by a messenger from the Attorney General; and

and ordered me to follow the latter, to whom he, at the same time, delivered all the things that had been taken from me in the citadel. My heart beat impetuously with joy:—God be praised! thought I; thou art now going to hear thy liberty announced to thee, now wilt thou quickly fly into the arms of thy wife, and be for ever re-united with her and thy beloved child.—Ah, how deceitful is hope: alas! the most dreadful hour of my life was approaching. I again went on board the boat, but proceeded only a little way on the Neva. When I landed, I found a kибитка waiting for me. The messenger desired me to place myself in it, and seated himself at my side. In about ten minutes the kибитка stopped before a large building. My companion ordered me to alight. He led me up a flight of stairs. Here a gentleman came out to me from an adjoining apartment, and asked me, with an air of anxiety, whether I had brought my clerical dress with me. I answered: "It is in my trunk." He then said: "Here is a cloak and band; be so good as to put it on." He assisted me, and in doing this he visibly trembled. Here I first began to forebode something dreadful: a cold shudder pervaded all my limbs, and I trembled excessively. The gentleman conducted me into a large apartment, where several persons were seated at desks, and writing. "You are here!" said one of them, and then went into an adjoining apartment, and in a few minutes beckoned to me to follow him. I found several gentlemen sitting at a large table. Two of them, who were at the upper end of the table, were decorated with the *insignia* of the orders of knighthood; and at the lower end sat two clergymen. A herald stepped into the middle of the room, and read a writing, the contents of which were nearly as follows: "Whereas Pastor Seider, of Randen, had been denounced to his Imperial Majesty by the Book-licencer of Riga, for having prohibited books in his possession; his Majesty was pleased to order the Attorney General to cause the said Pastor Seider and his library to be brought to Petersburg: and as it appears from the list, that he actually had in his possession prohibited and dangerous books, he is considered as a transgressor of the law, and is, by command of his Majesty, condemned to corporal punishment, namely, to receive twenty stroke with the knute, and afterwards to be banished to Nertschinsk, and there kept to hard labour. But as, according to the

statutes of the church, no clergyman can receive corporal punishment, he shall first be deposed from his office; and the Rev. Mr. Reinbold is hereby ordered to deprive him of his sacerdotal dignity." Mr. Reinbold then rose up, and, turning towards me, said: "By command of his Imperial Majesty, I depose you from your office." I staggered almost senseless towards the wall, exclaiming: "Almighty God! is this justice? I am innocent. Shall I not be allowed to say any thing in my own defence and justification? Which are the prohibited books I had in my possession?" In vain: I received no answer: but the gentleman who had introduced me, said: "It is the will of the Emperor—It is the will of the Emperor!" He then made a sign to one of the attendants, who immediately tore off my cloak and band. I again exclaimed, "I am innocent!" But they pushed me out of the room, and dragged me to the vestibule, where I was seized by two officers of justice, who threw me down upon a bench, behind which was a pillar. To this they bound my hands, bent backwards so tightly with a rope as almost to stop the circulation of the blood. Then they put fetters on both my legs.—"God of Justice (exclaimed I) thou knowest that I am innocent; I have committed no crime! I have transgressed no law! Who can have advised my just and gracious Sovereign to pass so cruel a sentence upon me?" The above-mentioned gentleman again came out, and said—"Do not cry out so: you will now be conducted to the *Military Governor's*, where you will hear the final decision. Perhaps you may still obtain pardon." The officers of justice then untied the rope with which I was bound to the pillar. Of the articles belonging to me, which the gentleman had received from the courier, he returned to me only my pocket-book, and the money contained in it; the accounts, receipts, and other papers were missing. The courier led me down the stairs to the kибитка. Heavens! I was in fetters! How galling to a man conscious of his innocence and integrity! My servant, a good, honest, kind-hearted, Esthonian, was standing at the side of the kибитка. When he saw me coming he wept aloud. They now separated him from me, and I do not know what afterwards became of him. The courier drove with me to a *Military Governor's*, Count von der Pahlen. I hoped to see the Count himself: but an officer, who spoke to me in

in French, informed me, that his Excellency was at Pawlowik, and would not return before the expiration of three hours at the least. I burst forth into lamentations and tears, whereupon another officer came up, and ordered me to be taken to a dark apartment, where a soldier stood by me with a drawn sword. After I had been two hours in the Governor-general's house, without knowing why, I was conducted to the Police-master-general. The dragging of my chains through the dirty streets fatigued me exceedingly, and I was on the point of sinking to the ground; but the soldier who accompanied me, was so compassionate as to bind them up with his pocket-handkerchief. I remained an hour in the Police-master-general's house, where they only exchanged some papers. Thence I was conducted to the Police-house: here they asked for the key of my trunk, but brought it back to me in a few minutes. They then took me through the court of the Police-office to a prison, where there were a great number of the most reprobate criminals. On entering, I started back with horror from such a dreadful society: but my conductors pushed me into the midst of them. Wrapped up in my cloak, I threw myself on the cold ground, every moment expecting some worse treatment.

About an hour after I was again dragged forth into daylight. A soldier conducted me across the court to an apartment, where I found an officer, surrounded with a number of serjeants, delivering reports to, and receiving orders from, him. As I entered the room, weeping and wailing, the officer looked at me with an attentive and compassionate mien, as if he understood every word I uttered. This made me conclude that he were a German, and I accordingly addressed him in the German language: he answered me in French. I proceeded to speak in French, and explained to him, with as few words as possible, my misfortunes, and the cause thereof. He would not believe that it was intended to inflict corporal punishment upon me; but, as I persisted in my assertion, and, thinking my speedy death unavoidable, begged to have a clergyman to converse with me—he gave me leave to write to one. I accordingly wrote a few lines to Mr. Pastor Wolff—but he came not.

They now took me away from this place, and conducted me through a long vaulted passage: the clanking of my chains resounded dreadfully along the

walls. Quite at the end of the passage I was put into another apartment: it was indeed damp and dreary; but I was there alone, except that two grenadiers guarded me with their naked sabres. My wandering seemed now to be at an end, for it was almost dark. Quite exhausted, I threw myself down on a wooden bedstead, and gave a free course to my tears: I looked at my chains, and wept more bitterly: the storm raged so vehemently in my soul, that I was not able to arrange my thoughts. "What art thou now?" thought I "The most wretched of men" was the answer. The thought of the morning filled me with inexpressible anguish. I prayed fervently to the Almighty to grant me force to bear the dreadful punishment that awaited me, that I might once more here on earth see, and live with, my beloved wife and child. I then again questioned myself—"Why dost thou suffer so cruelly? What crime hast thou committed?"—and a flood of tears was the answer.

It was already about midnight, when the above-mentioned officer came to inform me, that the Pastor Reimbold was arrived, and desired me to follow him. He conducted me to the apartment of the officers, where that clergyman was waiting for me. He could only pour the balm of religious consolation into my wounded soul. He was himself much affected and agitated. After conversing with me a few minutes, he took his leave. I passed the remainder of the night on my hard couch—I wished for death; for I could not endure the thought of the dreadful condition I found myself reduced to. At length I fell asleep: but the first dawn of the morning awakened me again to a sense of my misery. Strengthened however, as it were, by an invisible power, I suddenly felt my courage revive, and resolved to bear with patience and firmness the sufferings that awaited me. The officer, whom I have already mentioned several times, sent me a dish of tea and some biscuit. This was a most acceptable refreshment to me, as I had not tasted any thing since my removal from the Fort on the preceding day. Soon after he came to me himself, and told me, that an officer from the governor wished to speak to me. Supported by two grenadiers, I raised myself up from my bed. In the middle of the long passage, my chains were taken off. A soft sensation of secret joy vibrated through every nerve: I was, however, far from imagining, that the

unfettering of me was a sign of my pardon and liberation.

I entered the officer's apartment. Here I found several officers, in silent mournful groupes. Their eyes were all directed towards me. After a few seconds had elapsed, one of them, who seemed to be of a superior rank, gave a wink, when immediately a grenadier stepped up to me, and ordered me to follow him. He conducted me into the court of the Police-house. Heavens! here a new scene of terror presented itself to my eyes. A party of soldiers form a circle; a word of command resounds, and the circle opens—to receive me. Two fellows, with terrible physiognomies seize me, and lead me into it. One of them had a thick bundle under his arm: on seeing it, I could no longer doubt of the dreadful certainty that they were taking me to the place of execution:—"Ah! (sighed I to myself) they are going to inflict upon thee the most terrible of punishments. The last hour of thy life is now arrived!" The circle of soldiers closed behind me: I looked up! all the galleries and stairs of the court were filled with a great number of people, and a thousand sighs of compassion were wafted towards me through the air. I now went out into the street. A troop of horsemen galloped up, and surrounded the party of infantry that incircled me. The procession then moved slowly through the streets, and I marched with a firm step in the midst of it. My tearful eye looked up towards heaven. God! I prayed not: I only sent up to thee my feelings, which thou understoodst, Omniscient Searcher of Hearts! I had cast my eyes to the ground, when I was interrupted by one of my conductors, who asked me for some money. I had only a few *copets* in copper. There remained, indeed, in my pocket-book a bank-note for five roubles; but to have taken this out, and given it to him, would have attracted too much attention. I therefore pulled out my watch, and slipped it into his hand, saying to him, as well as I could, in the Russian language—"Do not strike hard:—strike so that I may survive."—"Vly, Vly," was his answer. The procession had just passed a bridge, and I was again raising my thoughts towards heaven, when suddenly an officer rode up, and ordered the soldiers to turn back. I began to augur well from this retrograde movement, and ventured to whisper to myself—"Perhaps thou hast received the Emperor's pardon." But soon the pleasing illusion vanished. The same officer gal-

loped up to me, and asked me—"Have you communicated?" But before I could answer that I had not, he again rode off. Ah! thought I, they had forgotten to prepare thee for death! and my agony rose to dreadful height.

A few minutes after, I had again reached the Police-house, the Rev. Mr. Reinbold entered the room. I eagerly asked him—"Is there no reprieve, no pardon?" He replied—"No. Your friends have made application in your behalf, but in vain. I have been sent hither to give you the Lord's-supper." He accordingly gave it me, and I received it with sentiments of veneration and devotion. I observed several officers in the room, who were conversing in the German language. I inquired of them whether I should survive the punishment that would be inflicted upon me. Mr. Reinbold answered, that he believed I would. One of the officers likewise replied in the affirmative. Another said—"Something should have been given to the *Knut-master*." I answered—"I have given him my watch."—"That was unnecessary: you will, without that, be treated with lenity," said an officer.

I was now re-conducted into the circle of soldiers, and we again proceeded through the same streets. When I had passed the bridge, where the procession had before turned back, I was so overpowered by the violence of my feelings, that I was on the point of falling to the ground. I began to walk with slower and tottering steps; but a wild *cmynau* from one of the fellows at my side, accompanied with a rude push, again drove me forwards. At last the procession halted in an open place. Another detachment of soldiers, which were already on the spot, formed a circle three-deep. I was led into it. In the middle stood the dreadful stake; at the sight of it, I started back with horror. No words were capable of expressing the state of my soul at that moment. An officer, whom I supposed to be the commander of the party, and whom I afterwards heard addressed by the name of the *Executor*, called the *Knut-master* to him, and said to him a few words with a very significant mien, to which the latter answered with a *Xopaino*, and then went to unpack his instruments of torture. In the mean-time, I went a few steps forward, and said, with my eyes and hands lifted up towards heaven—"Omniscient God! thou knowest that I am innocent! Have mercy on my wife and child; bless the Emperor, and forgive those who have borne

borne false witness against me!" I then undressed myself, stood a few seconds uncovered, and was led to the fatal stake. My hands and feet were first bound to it; this caused me no pain: but when the executioner threw the thong over my neck to bind down my head, he pulled it with such force, that I cried out aloud. I was now fastened in the machine; and expected death would be the consequence of the first blow of the *knut*. Once more I imagined my wife and my child in my arms, and believed myself already escaped from earth, when I heard the dreadful instrument whizzing in the air. Without touching my body, it, at every blow, glided by the waistband of my breeches. The executioner then untied me, and I put on my cloaths. As I was going out of the circle, an officer asked the *Knut-master*—"Where is the watch?" He immediately put his hand in his bosom, pulled it out, and gave it to the officer, who returned it to me.

I now found myself alone, and I walked forwards with a hasty step. An unarmed soldier followed a few paces behind me. Many people met me, but no one took notice of me. No one, indeed, could suspect what had just happened to me, for I walked along the street like any other free man. I began now to reflect on the manner in which the punishment had been executed, and endeavoured to guess at the cause of the lenity shewn me. Were these harmless blows to be ascribed to the watch I had given to the *Knut-master*, or was I spared in consequence of the words which the *Executor* had said to him when I entered the circle. The former did not seem probable, as it certainly would not have been left so entirely to his discretion. He probably then had orders to use his instrument in the manner he did. Whilst engaged in these cogitations, I had come near the Police-house. I there espied a crowd of people, who had, no doubt, been drawn together from curiosity, to see a clergyman returning from the *knut-stake*. When I approached nearer, I saw a young man, beating his forehead with his hand, and falling almost senseless against the wall. I am now in the midst of the crowd, and discover the young man to be my wife's brother, who is settled in Petersburg as an apothecary. As I was entering the Police house, he called out to me—"Seider! Seider!" with a voice half choaked with grief; but I lost sight of him among the crowd, for I was obliged to proceed onwards with a quick step. They conducted me to an

apartment, where I was for a short time left alone; but soon some officers and other persons of quality came to see me. They all expressed their astonishment at the condition they found me in, and I did not hesitate to inform them of the true cause thereof. Here I first met with one of those mortifying insults, to which the unfortunate are so often obliged to submit. A man, with a meagre pale-yellow countenance, placed himself at my side, and asked me, with the tone of a misanthrope—"Art thou not the *Seider*, who made the ode on the Empress?" He meant an ode, which, in the year 1793, I had written on the peace concluded by the Empress Catherine with the Turks, and which I had sent to Petersburg. "I am that *Seider*," was my answer. "Is it not a pity (continued he, addressing himself to the bystanders) that a man of such rare talents should have fallen so low!" And then he vomited forth, in one breath, the bitterest contumelies against me, calling me a Jacobin, a villain, a preacher of sedition and treason, and rebellion, a worthless fellow, who deserved once more to suffer the punishment of the *knut*. I heard him with patience, and only begged of him to inform me of his name and condition. He replied—"I am Baron von Ungern Sternberg." And now I with astonishment discovered him to be the person, who seven years before had written me from Petersburg a letter full of the most extravagant and fulsome encomiums on my ode. He was then Aid-de-camp to General Soltikoff. I had been acquainted with him in Livonia, where he wished to pass for a man of wit and genius, but became known only as a spendthrift and debauchee. I entreated him to desist from loading me with unmerited reproaches, and at length he went away, to my great satisfaction; for my brother in law just then entered the room. "Unhappy man! Ah, my poor dear sister!" exclaimed he, the tears fast trickling down his cheeks. I related to him all the particulars of my misfortune. He sat beside me speechless from excess of grief, when my trunk was brought in, and notice given me, that I must depart on the following day. My brother-in-law now left me, promising that he would soon return. In the mean time I wrote a long letter to my wife, in which I said to her every thing that a man in my situation can and should write to a beloved spouse. I had just finished the letter, and was waiting for the return of my brother-in-law, when suddenly I felt a violent pain through the whole of my right side:

at first I did not pay much attention to it, but I soon became weaker and weaker, and a fever-heat attacked me. A physician was sent for. He declared my complaint to be a stroke of the palsy, and sent in a report relative thereto. An order came to remove me to the infirmary of the Police-house. My weakness increased so fast, that the attendants were obliged to carry me thither. They laid me on a bed, and a surgeon opened a vein. It was now evening. My brother-in-law stood again at my side. I was only able to speak a few words to him: I however learned from him, that the physician had declared I could not be transported farther without imminent danger. I myself considered my complaint to be an inflammatory nervous fever, which, being accompanied with cramps and painful convulsions, would soon put an end to my life. My brother-in-law could not, on account of my weakness, converse long with me, and therefore soon went away.

It was now night, and an awful silence reigned around me. My misery presented itself to my imagination in all its giant-magnitude:—"What wast thou but a few days ago (said I to myself), and what art thou now? What is the cause of thy dreadful sufferings? Thou hast been condemned and punished as a criminal! In what does thy crime consist? To the greatest malefactor the proofs of his guilt are exhibited, to convince him of the justice of the punishment inflicted upon him. But on thee they have passed sentence, without having given thee a hearing—without having convicted thee of the smallest transgression! How cruel! God! as thou knewest my innocence, how couldst thou permit such an act of injustice!" In such lamentations I passed the night, a prey to despair, tortured with bodily pain, and swimming in tears. "In this wretched condition (thought I) thou wilt lie and suffer without help, till death relieve thee, or till they drag thee away into exile! Every one will flee from thee as an outcast from society, as a wretch branded with infamy!"

But I was mistaken. Early the next morning two young men entered my apartment. Heavens! I discovered them to be two of my former pupils, who six years before had boarded in my house. "O my friends, (said I to them) you see the man, who once guided your steps into the paths of virtue, lying here himself as a criminal and as a felon!" They could only answer with tears, which however

told me more than their most eloquent words could have expressed. They gave me some money, and, sobbing, hastened out of the room. From that time, my apartment was never empty during the whole day. Persons of both sexes and of all ranks visited me, and shewed me, by word and deed, their sincere sympathy with my misfortunes. Many of them had already known me in Livonia. They all assured me, that my hard fate had caused a great sensation in Petersburg, and that powerful intercession had been made in my behalf; and that my friends were still endeavouring to obtain my pardon, and prevent my being sent into exile.

The physician who has the care of the sick in the Police-house, likewise visited me the next morning: he prescribed some medicines for me, and put a blister on me. My brother-in-law soon after came to see me. I requested him to go to Livonia to my wife, and tell her that I had fallen sick in Petersburg, and wished to see her; and that he would bring her with all possible speed to Petersburg, but entirely conceal from her my dreadful fate. I intended that M. Reinhold should prepare her for the worst, and then conduct her to me, that I might converse with her relative to our domestic arrangement, before she became entirely the partner of my misfortunes. My brother-in-law approved of my plan, and set out that same day for Livonia. During his absence, I had frequent visits from persons of every condition. M. Reinhold came sometimes twice a-day. Some Russian clergymen likewise came to see me. My physician, a Russian and very benevolent man, did every thing in his power to remove the evil consequences of my disorder. He conversed with me in the Latin and Italian languages. His name, if I mistake not, is Rebusoff. Every day he sent to the Governor reports of the state of my health, in all of which he intimated that I was yet very weak and sick. Ah! the worthy kind hearted man knew that I was expecting my wife, and endeavoured thus to put off the time of my departure. This, however, arrived sooner than I expected. I had recovered so far, that I could eat and drink with a good appetite, but still was so weak as not to be able to leave my bed. About the middle of the night of the eleventh day, after I had been brought to the infirmary, I heard a noise in my room. I started up, and saw a man with a candle in his hand standing at my bed-side. Staring wildly at him,

I said

I said a few confused words. "Do you not know? (replied he): I am the physician who visited you in the fort, and have been sent hither to examine into the state of your health." He then felt my pulse, looked at my tongue, and then said: "You are still very weak: I shall send you some medicines to-morrow." This man was a German, and his name is Hasse.

On the following morning an officer came to my bed-side, with an order, that I should come to the Governor. I told him that from my great weakness I was still incapable of walking. I asked him, however, for what purpose I had been sent for. He answered hastily: "*L'Empereur vous a pardonné.*" I replied: "*Ne trompez pas un malheureux par des vaines paroles: c'est en vain que vous me bercez d'espérances!*" But he assured me, upon his honour, that the Emperor had pardoned me, and immediately left me. He was a Russian, and a man of highly polished manners. About half an hour after, two grenadiers came, lifted me out of my bed, and carried me to another very dirty apartment in the Police-house, whither my trunk was likewise brought. I now no longer doubted that they were preparing for my journey into Siberia. In a few minutes they carried me into the court, and laid me in a wretched cart with one horse, where my trunk had already been placed. The place was crowded with spectators: I saw tears flow, hands lifted towards Heaven, and heard sighs of compassion resound through the air. The cart drove through the gate, and crowds followed me through several streets. I lay wrapped up in a cloak, and wept aloud. We soon passed through the gate of the city; and Petersburg lay behind me. I raised myself up, and, overcome with pain and grief, exclaimed, "Farewell my beloved wife! Farewell my sweet darling child!"—and then again fell back, my heart torn with unspeakable anguish.

When we arrived at the first station, I was so ill that I could not move. The person who had there the charge of the prisoners, was so compassionate as to keep me four days. During this time I recovered from the violent agitation of mind into which I had been thrown by my sudden departure: but my great debility still continued. However, I was obliged to proceed farther; and it is now four months that I have been travelling the road of exile and misery. Every day,

I more and more sensibly feel the greatness of my misfortune. I have lost every thing—my wife, my child, my office, my bread, my honour, my domestic and civil happiness, my friends, my health is destroyed, my life itself hangs by a slender thread.

The above account of Mr. Seider's sufferings is extracted from a letter which he wrote from Siberia to one of his friends.—In another letter he tells his friend, that he had discovered what might have been the cause of the cruel sentence passed upon him. Amongst his papers, which he left behind him in his study, was a Catalogue of the Dorpat Reading Society, among which were several forbidden books. This catalogue, which he had borrowed for a few days, had probably been seized and sent to Petersburg, where it had perhaps been mistaken for the catalogue of Mr. Seider's own library.

Every friend of justice will hear with pleasure, that the present Emperor Alexander has, with the humanity which is characteristic of his mind, not only restored Mr. Seider to his clerical functions, but ordered him to be vested with the first living in Livonia which may become vacant, allowing him out of his privy-purse an annual income of seven hundred and fifty roubles (nearly one hundred pounds) until such a vacancy may present itself.

Mr. Seider bears the character of a man of learning. He possesses almost all the modern languages, and has on many occasions distinguished himself by poetical compositions in German not inferior to the best productions of the present day.

The subscription for his benefit which Kotzebue (in *The Most Remarkable Year of his Life*) mentions as having been made for him, to a very large amount, at a dinner, after the late Emperor's death, did not take place.—The inhabitants of Petersburg, particularly the foreigners, raised him several considerable sums, which were partly remitted to him in Siberia, to pay the expences of his journey back, and partly were employed for the support of his wife and family.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR valuable Magazine has lately fallen into my hands, and I lament, in common with all lovers of literature in this part of the world, that, it has not long since been exposed to sale in Jamaica. The circumstance that a periodical work so obviously popular in Great Britain, should not have been introduced here till now, suggests to me a question connected with the interests of literature, to which I beg

I beg an answer through the medium of your Magazine.

It has long been a cause of regret in this island, and is, I know, a cause of complaint also throughout the West Indies and in other foreign settlements, that a satisfactory supply of new valuable publications cannot be obtained. It is true we receive a very sufficient quantity by all the regular traders, but the works are such as we have no inducement to purchase; they are, in fact, the dullest, the most worthless, or the most uninteresting of new publications; and it often happens that works of real merit and interest, which excite universal attention in Europe, never make their appearance here, unless procured by an express order at a great expence.

The persons who advertise books from Great Britain, or who import them into this island, certainly do not consult their own interests by this mode of proceeding, since it constantly happens that the trash which is imported sells at ten, twenty, and even thirty per cent. below their regular prices; and although our families and libraries are far from being overstocked with books, yet we have had instances of works being sold at the sales in Kingston for less than the price of their tawdry bindings; not from any want of taste or curiosity, but because the bindings constituted their only recommendation.

There must be some cause for a conduct to exporters of books so opposite to the general practice of commercial men, which in my apprehension is inexplicable, but probably some of your readers may be able to explain it, and point out a means by which the evil may be removed.

I am, Sir, your well-wisher,
Spanish Town, Jamaica; — R. H*****.
Dec. 30, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Magazine, excelling every other in variety of useful information, does not disdain, I perceive, to notice the minor objects of the husbandman's care. In your last Number, the public is informed, that Mr. Pratt, a Suffolk gentleman, who has been formerly in Egypt, has lately produced a clutch of sixty-seven chickens, without the eggs being ever sat upon by hens. This is well-known to have been an ancient Egyptian practice, and to have been frequently essayed both in France and England in modern times.

The French, whom it is no longer à la-mode to style superficial skip-jacks, or cowards; who examine every thing pro-

foundly; in fine, who perhaps have produced the best treatises on all subjects, have not neglected even the present. A learned Frenchman, for want of better employment, as I should conceive, took it into his head to compose as much as would make a thousand modern pages to instruct the world in the useful art of hatching eggs independently of the incubations of the hen. This book fell into my hands, in the year of our Lord 1783, and filled me with a strong emulation to succeed in those difficult points wherein the learned author had failed. I was then a great *amateur* and breeder, in course had plenty of eggs, which my author also taught me to preserve perfectly fit for kitchen use five months. So far, at least, I have been permanently obliged to him, and have long since been thence refunded the eight shillings his book cost me. I had not patience to go through the volume before I made my experiment with a number of fresh-laid eggs, which I placed over a fire made with charcoal dust, and which I constantly regulated at a certain degree of heat, during the usual period, not unfrequently attending them by night as well as by day. With many failures, at different times, I had yet a considerable number of chickens hatched in as perfect a state as could possibly have been produced by the natural heat of the mother. They were of a favourite breed, and of very beautiful plumage; and the occasional attendance upon these little nurslings gave me as great a pleasure, I think, as others pretend to feel in worrying and torturing poor harmless animals to death. But my pleasure was of no very long duration; in a few days, the little orphans began to feel the want of the fostering care and tenderness of a mother, and the enlivening warmth and shelter of her wings. A change of weather came: the air from the north-east shrivelled them up, the beauty of their plumage faded, and they dropped off, one after another, like leaves in autumn.

I do not mean, however, that all my artificial chickens were lost; a remnant was saved: but this remnant consisted of so few, that, according to my repeated experience, and that of my French author, without his acknowledgment, it appeared full as profitable, in these northern climates, to suffer this natural affair to proceed in the old right up-and-down way, and let the cackling and longing hen go through-stitch with her own business, as nature plainly intended she should. In a climate where we are unable to bring up young poultry, or even young pigs, during

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the unfavourable season, with the utmost care and attendance both of the mothers and ourselves, it is not probable we shall succeed with poultry, unassisted by the dam, in the most favourable. I am not instigated to write thus by an enmity to novelty and improvement; on the contrary, no man is actuated by a more enthusiastic desire for the enlargement of the bounds of science of every kind to their utmost possible extent. Far enough from wishing to discourage your Suffolk Correspondent, or any of your readers, I declare, I fully intend to make another essay in artificial hatching the ensuing summer.

It is a very natural transition, Sir, from poultry to pigeons, on which you will please to permit me to say a few words. Dove-houses, in former days, used to be a sad and wasteful nuisance to the farmer in this country, although not in that very oppressive degree in which it was experienced in France. It has, in great measure, ceased with us in many parts. Both gentlemen and farmers, now-a-days, find it their interest to attend to a more solid and more profitable kind of stock than the feathered species. Yet, where pigeons are still kept, they do considerable mischief to both the seed and ripe corn, not only by the quantities they devour, but by beating it down. It has always been supposed, that pigeons are immense devourers, of course not worth keeping but as marauders living upon free quarters with the neighbours. Having entertained some doubts of this fact, I have made some years' trial with a few—under a dozen pair; and I find, that, being fed regularly, much less corn suffices them than had been represented to me; and that they are so strongly attached to home and their domestic duties, that it even requires the frequent exertion of force to make them fly abroad sufficiently for their health's sake. Hence I conclude, it would be much more fair for those who keep a dove-cote in the country, to feed and attend them at home; and I am convinced, that the greater number of young obtained by care and attendance on pigeons at home, would greatly overbalance the profit of their being fed in part gratis abroad. Their valuable dung, by this method increased, goes a great way towards the payment of their keep. I think much the same of rabbits, which, in their wild state, in a cultivated country, are a much worse nuisance than the former; and this country would be benefited in various ways, were it supplied only with tame rabbits, which would be a most profitable stock to a small farmer. To return—

being upon an experiment, I determined to do what few people would have taken the trouble of, to keep a stud book of pigeons! to register their names, the dates of their laying, setting, and hatching, with the length of their intervals, and the quantity and cost of the corn they consumed. The result is, they will more than pay their way in these dear times of corn, and that purchased at worst hand, and the dung given away. I nevertheless speak not of the superior but the middling kind of pigeons. Mine breed throughout the winter season, but the smaller and more delicate kind are reared with much difficulty, and many are lost. It is not so with the larger and hardier. As an example of a very successful pair, take the following:—I matched a white Spanish runt with a remarkably large dragon, and, in the course of last year, they produced me nine pair of young ones. A cat devoured one pair. The remaining eight pair, sold young, were worth a guinea. They are large, of a remarkably fine flavour, and more juicy than pigeons generally are. The year's expence upon the old pair and their young amounted to somewhat under ten shillings and sixpence.

Feb. 18.

Sir, your's, &c.

COLONUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Perth, April 8, 1802.

I AM a constant reader of your Magazine, which contains a variety, which will suit different tastes; and I approve much of the accounts given of the different towns in the kingdom, which may help some future geographer in more accurately describing these places.

I shall, therefore, without further preface, give you a few particulars of the former and present state of this town.

Perth is the county-town of the shire of Perth, and ranks the second in the convention of the Royal Burghs in Scotland. It was endowed with great privileges and immunities by the Kings of Scotland, who often resided here, and who were very liberal to the inhabitants, by giving them at different times many lands, and some valuable salmon-fishings in the river Tay, which they yet enjoy, and draw from thence a considerable revenue.

The Scotch Parliaments were constantly held in this place, till the reign of James the Second of Scotland, when they were transferred to Edinburgh, where they were generally held afterwards; but on some occasions they were held in Perth.

That Perth was a considerable town at an early period, is evident from a canal

canal being brought from the river Almond, at the distance of four miles, which filled the trenches of the town (for Perth was then strongly fortified), but at what precise time this canal was first cut, is not quite certain; this we know, from the town's charters, that the canal existed six hundred years ago, and it exists at this moment, and is a fine body of water, nearly as large as the New River at London, and is used in serving several bleach-fields before it comes to the town; and at the town it serves a complete set of mills, which bring in to the Corporation about one thousand pounds sterling a-year of rent.

I mentioned before, that the town was fortified; and, as it commanded the passage over the river Tay, the possession of it was much disputed in the times of Bruce and Baliol, and Edward the First and Edward the Third of England often resided in it, and the walls were pretty entire till about sixty years ago, but now scarcely a vestige of them remains.

The last siege Perth sustained was from Oliver Cromwell. They kept him out a day, but then opened the gates; and to bridle the town, he ordered a citadel to be built on the side of the Tay below the town, which was demolished at the restoration of Charles the Second.

In the times of Popery, Perth had a number of religious houses; some of them, particularly the Charter-house, or *Chartreux*, were very magnificent, and had large revenues. They were all demolished at the Reformation, by John Knox and his mob, and in two or three days not a vestige of them remained: and it is surprising, they spared the present church, which is a very large one, and in which John Knox preached that sermon which enraged the mob so much, that they instantly broke all the images in the church, and then fell upon the monasteries in the town and neighbourhood, and proceeded through the whole kingdom to demolish every thing that had relation to religion; by which means many fine edifices, which were an ornament to the country, were levelled with the ground.

In very ancient times, Perth had a bridge over the Tay, which appears to have received much damage, by floods and ice, at different times, but was often repaired: but in the year 1621 it was totally swept away; and, till the present bridge was built, they crossed the river in ferry-boats.

The trade of Scotland, in old times, was very inconsiderable; but it appears from old writings in the town-archives,

that Perth had a good share of it, and that there was then some linen manufactured, which afterwards came to be the staple of the country.

But it was not till after the Union, or rather till after the year 1745, that the linen-manufacture flourished, which it now does, to a great extent; and, of late years, the manufacturers have got into some branches of the cotton trade; and as we have a good many bleach-fields and print-fields belonging to people in the town, a great deal of business is done, and many people employed.

This town is the centre of the salmon-fishing in the Tay: the fish are sent to London in smacks, either fresh or pickled, and it has been a most beneficial trade to those concerned: but what may seem strange is, that it is very difficult for the inhabitants to get a dish of salmon; and when they do, it costs them nearly as dear as in London.

In the year 1766 the foundation of our new bridge was laid, and it was finished in 1771: it is a most substantial and handsome bridge, of nine arches, and is of the greatest advantage to the town and neighbourhood, as well as to the kingdom at large; for it connects the South with the North, and as turnpike-roads are now very general, the improvement of the country has gone on very rapidly.

A subscription for building the bridge was opened, and the noblemen, gentlemen, and others, subscribed liberally, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for laying on a toll; but by the indefatigable exertions of the late Earl of Kinnoul, who took much pains and trouble to forward the work, a considerable sum was obtained—from the rents of the forfeited estates in Scotland, which paid off all the debt, and the bridge has been free more than twenty years.

We have had for more than two centuries a noted grammar school; and when learning Latin was more the vogue than it is now, Perth produced some eminent Latin poets, as may be seen in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*: but now few learn Latin, though our masters are still very capable of teaching it.

We have, however, a very useful establishment, which took place about forty years ago—an Academy for fitting young people for active life: they are taught different parts of the mathematics, mensuration, navigation, drawing, and the French language; and it is observable that our young people are now more intelligent than formerly:—and about twenty years ago a library was set on foot, by subscription

scription, which is now in a thriving way, and has diffused the taste for reading among all ranks.

The people of better rank are intelligent, and attentive to their affairs, and live in a sociable manner with one another; and as we have regular assemblies through the winter, as many good-looking well-dressed ladies will be seen there as in any town of the size in the kingdom; and I must not omit, that we have occasionally a set of players, who meet with rather more encouragement than they ought to do.

The common people in general are decent: some of them are rather too much given to exceed in whisky; but, compared with the inhabitants of other towns, they will not suffer by the comparison.

The bulk of the people are of the Presbyterian religion, and used to attend regularly in the parish-churches: but I do not know but they have still some of the old leaven of John Knox, for of late years they are much given to change, and there is an inundation of preachers come among us, of what names and principles it will not be easy to find out; and they all get hearers, so that, instead of two or three meetings of sectaries we had till lately, I am sure we have now a dozen; and new meeting-houses and tabernacles are erecting every year, though there is a handsome new church lately built, though not yet finished. As the churches we have are not half filled, it is incumbent on our clergy to bestir themselves, otherwise they will have to preach to bare walls.

Since the bridge was finished, the town has increased in extent, so that now we have crescents, terraces, and places, and may probably soon have circles and squares; and as the new houses are handsome, and built on a regular plan, this town already makes a genteel appearance, and the beauty of the place is much aided by the village at the other end of the bridge being now laid out, and many neat villas built on the banks of the river. If you think this worth publishing in your Magazine, you are welcome to it.

A. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is now five or six months since I received intimation, from various quarters, of the unprovoked calumny committed against me by Mr. William Belsham, in the fifth volume of his "Memoirs of the Reign of George the Third:"

and it was then the declared opinion of my friends, on all hands, that so base and unauthorized an aspersions of my personal character ought not to be passed over in silence. Their advice, upon this occasion, did not very well accord either with the state of my feelings, or the objects of attention by which my mind was occupied. For five years I had endured—unresistingly endured—all the injuries that could be inflicted by the resentment of those I had formerly opposed, or by the more selfish desertion of others, whom, from motives of disinterested principle, I had endeavoured to serve. In the gloom of solitude—in the vortex of calamity—I had found it necessary to lull my lacerated mind into a species of insensibility to the virulence with which I was assailed—to shut my ears against the howlings of calumny—to escape into ignorance of the malignity I was too feeble to resist. Conscious of the integrity of my own heart—proudly confident that (whatever general abuse might be heaped upon me by persons who disapproved the opinions I had upheld, or those which had been attributed to me) the being did not exist, who, in any of the various intercourses of social or of private life, could impeach my moral conduct—sustained also by the unshrinking affection of a virtuous few, whose names will be sufficient testimony (when the circumstances of the times shall no longer render it a point of obligation to conceal them); and exulting in the remembrance of that testimony, from persons of the first respectability, which (upon the most awful occasion of my life) drew forth an emphatic panegyric from the Bench itself—I had trusted with confidence, that time would be my ablest vindicator:—I had persuaded myself that the fury of proscription would abate when it was no longer opposed—and that (divorced as I was from the pursuits that had given birth to animosity) my conduct must ultimately live down the calumnies which political hostility had alone excited. The event had seemed to justify my calculations. The fury of prejudice appeared to be subsiding. The time was evidently approaching when I might be permitted to "claim again my station in society"—when a portion, at least, of mankind would be disposed to take the portraiture of my mind rather from the natural features it might exhibit, than from the distorted caricatures of my enemies. Domestic affliction (which rendered my seclusion no longer supportable) and a sense of duty to my yet surviving family, had urged me to make some advances

vances to improve these favourable symptoms. I came forth, therefore, from my retreat—but not as a politician:—of popular turmoil, and of popular remuneration, I have had enough. [My integrity indeed I will preserve. I have clung to it in adversity; prosperity shall not woo it from me: but, henceforward, I preserve it in silence. Whether the present calm continue, or the storm should up again, “I have hung my picture in the Temple;” and though, at the domestic fireside, I may recount, without self-reproach, the shipwrecks I have already encountered, my resolution is taken—I trust the seas no more.] I came from my retreat, therefore, with an enthusiasm of a very different description—with that literary enthusiasm which had been my *earliest* passion, and the cultivation of which had been the best relief of my long and irksome solitude; and I determined, at least, to make some effort to render that enthusiasm advantageous to the little group for whose destiny in society nature and affection have rendered me responsible. Encouraged by the circulation of nearly 1500 copies of a volume of Poems (prefaced with Memoirs of my Life) through the channels of private subscription; and animated by the return of peace (from which I anticipated an oblivion of past dissensions) I began to meditate the more public undertaking of A Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution: an undertaking first suggested by one of those few literary and scientific friends whom the contagions of the times have not alienated; and the success of which, in defiance of all disadvantages, has already enabled me to look forward with some degree of confidence to the future prospects of my family.

At the precise period when this project was ripe for experiment, the publication of Mr. Belsham's unqualified calumny was, indeed, most critically hostile; and it was easy to foresee the handle that might be made of it by inveterate enemies—or by the still more inveterate timidity of others who seize with avidity upon any excuse for evading the claims of friendship. Yet, situated as I have been, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which general calumny can be repelled, without reviving those political discussions in which I have already expressed my determination to be no more involved. I determined, however, (so instigated) to bestow an hour or two upon the publication in question; and, taking the index for my guide, I perused all the passages in which I was likely to feel any

personal interest. But I found the author so inaccurate in his statements, even of the most notorious facts, that my pen, indignantly, declined the controversy; and, confident as I have always felt myself, that posterity would fairly appreciate my character, I determined to leave my calumniator to that oblivion to which he is inevitably predestined, as soon as the gas of party-effervescence shall be exhausted, to which alone such writers can owe their temporary buoyancy.

To this resolution it is probable I might have adhered (at least till I could have found leisure for the publication of a more enlarged edition of my Memoirs) had not the obnoxious passage found its way into a more popular vehicle of transmission; and had not a *positive and ascertainable injury* accrued to myself and family, in consequence of its circulation.

But the case is now essentially altered. It is no longer a question to be left to the remote decision of posterity. That tardy judicature may justify, indeed, my injured fame, but it cannot restore that time, and those opportunities of exertion, which (during what may yet remain of the short span of life) I am anxious to improve for the sustenance and future establishment of my injured little-ones. The question, therefore, *some way or other*, must be decided now; and it is, therefore, in this public manner, that I give Mr. Belsham his choice, in the first instance, of *the mode* in which it shall be decided. Mr. Belsham must know that there is neither room nor occasion for vague and loose assertion in this respect. My origin (though unadorned with the splendours of rank) is not quite so obscure, nor has my conduct been so mysterious, as to defy research. *Where and how* my life has been spent, from my birth to the present day, is sufficiently ascertainable from a variety of public documents. Indeed, conscious that I had nothing to hide, I have myself, at all times, been tolerably free in throwing those documents down, as defiance to calumny and misrepresentation. Let Mr. Belsham, then, avail himself of these, or of any other sources of information his enquiries or his diligence can discover: and if he can bring forward *one individual circumstance* of my life that can impeach *my general character*, be his the triumph, the disgrace be mine. If he can drag forth to notice one single act (those excepted which, resulting from differences of political opinion, will be differently regarded by different parties) that can depreciate me in the estimation of any good man—

man—one single fact, supported by any *probability* of evidence, that the cheek of morality ought to blush at, or that can sully the white robe of honour, I will admit him to be exonerated from the charge (which else I must prosecute to his shame) of sinister malevolence or wanton misrepresentation. But if, in the whole record of a life so easily ascertained, the finger of his inquisition cannot point out any single fact of this description, let not Mr. Belsham be over dilatory in his apology. Let him come forward and explain the grounds upon which he asserts, that my "*general character* is to the last degree contemptible"—Let him explain by what right he presumes to set his *mere assertion* against the testimony, *upon oath*, of such men as Mr. Cline, the Lecturer on Anatomy, the late Mr. Wilson, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, and other gentlemen, alike respectable in character and in situation—and some of whom had known me, in all my courses and connections, from my cradle upwards. Let him state in what particulars he has detected, as *contemptible*, that character which the Chief Justice Eyre acknowledged, upon the Bench, to be "such a character as had rarely been heard in a court of justice—that it was perfect in all its parts;"—or words to that amount: for at this distance from the metropolis, and surrounded only by books of a very different nature, I have not the documents by me to ascertain the precise expression; but the situation was too interesting for the sentiment ever to be forgotten; and that proud satisfaction I felt in the complete vindication of my *moral* character was a triumph one would have imagined that no one would have grudged, considering the ordeal by which it was attained. But no ordeal is sufficient for the inveterate malignity of party. I was not (while a public man) one of Mr. Belsham's particular confederacy. I was not patronized by his Duke, nor was I a member of his particular sect. I was, in fact, a member of no sect. I attached myself to no particular patron. I was the obedient mouth-piece of no party. I had not the pliancy of soul to be such. It cost all parties, therefore, but little to make me their scape goat, and to turn me into the wilderness with all their imputed offences on my back. Well, be it so! If the peace-offering has been accepted—if the deprecated animosities have been now appeased, my murmurs at the temporary proscription shall not again revive them. But surely in that wilderness I have run my

destined time:—and, among the brambles that abound there, some lacerations I have met with for which there is no balm—some scars I bear about me that can never be healed. Surely I may now, at length, be permitted to come forth again into the pastures of civilized life, and to endeavour to clothe myself anew: Mr. Belsham, at least, is not precisely one of those persons who, in moral justice, ought to be the foremost to prevent this return. He ought to remember (for he cannot be ignorant) where those questions first *originated*, for *persevering* in which—

But to enter upon this topic would be to assume a character I disdain. To him who has never submitted to any *dictation* but that of conscience, it is matter of small importance where *suggestion* first originated.

Away then with this strain of querulousness.—Moral character being the consideration at issue, the loftier notes of ingenuous confidence are more in harmony with the feelings of an aspersed injured man. In these notes, therefore, I repeat my summons to Mr. Belsham, either to state *the grounds of conduct* upon which he has ventured to asperse my *general character* as "to the last degree contemptible," or to make public acknowledgment of the calumny he has fabricated.

York, JOHN THELWALL.
March 31, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

O Decus Phœbi, et dapibus supremi
Grata testudo Jovis, O laborum
Dulce lenimen! HOR. *Od.* 32, *lib.* 1.

BY the genius and industry of the Rev. H. J. Todd, a new and much improved edition of the poetical works of Milton has lately issued from the press, illustrated with judicious notes by himself, added to those of former commentators. It is not necessary here to inquire whether the present age really is, as it has been charged with being, deficient in original compositions; if the question were to be decided by the number of new publications, the converse of this proposition would be undoubtedly established. Certain it is, that at no period in the history of literature has more attention been paid to vernacular poets who have gone before, than the present age has witnessed: and next to the praise of possessing merit ourselves, is the acknowledging and approbation of it in others. By the taste and labour of Tyrwhitt, Warton, Steevens, and others, the works of Chaucer, Spenser,

fer, and Shakespeare, are as well understood as at the time in which they were written, whether considered with regard to language and versification, or to remote circumstances to which they allude. As Milton's "strain is of a higher mood," uncontaminated by low conceit, or local allusion, the attention of his commentator is chiefly to be directed to his sentiments and diction. Criticism is always gratified by the discovery of literary coincidence. Every intelligent reader must feel a pleasure in tracing, in such a writer as Milton, an idea, lifeless and unimpressive in the hands of its original, though perhaps more feeble, possessor, when remoulded by his sublime conception, bursting into strains of pure morality, or expanded into glowing animated description. From the indulgence of this propensity my books are filled with marginal references and notes, a few of which, from an interlined copy of Mr. Todd's edition of *Comus*, if I shall not be accused of heaping Pelion upon Ossa, I will transcribe. Still I would not have it concluded, that I consider every passage where Milton resembles another as a proof of imitation. Ideas associated in the mind at an early period, become afterwards so commixed with our own natural thoughts, that memory in vain endeavours to trace them to their original reference. Yet though the impression is changed in the lapse of time, as shadows assume other shapes as the sun revolves; notwithstanding, imagination still retains a latent semblance of its primitive form, which it is an exquisite principle in criticism to discover. The imitations, indeed, of Milton, as his editor has observed, are so generally adorned with new modes of sentiment or phraseology, that they lose the nature of borrowings, and display the skill and originality of a master.

The Spirit opens this beautiful Mask in this impressive manner—

Before the starry threshold of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright æreal spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild of calm and serene air,
Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with low-thoughted
care
Confin'd and pester'd in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.

The last line of this extract approaches to one of Shakespeare's happy expressions—

Duncan is in his grave.
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Macbeth, Act, 3, sc. 2.

The Spirit proceeds, from the last line above, at verse 9—

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Among the enthron'd Gods on sainted seats.

I am clearly of opinion that Milton here allegorically alludes to the consolation of St. Paul in his 2d Epistle to Timothy, c. iv. ver. 7 & 8—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only but unto all them also that love his appearing." The last verse bears a resemblance to a line in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," where Lucio says to Isabella—

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted.

Act 1, sc. 5.

The Spirit, describing *Comus* as offering his charmed cup "to every weary traveller," adds—

P. 68. Soon as the potion works, their human
countenance,
The express resemblance of the Gods, is
chang'd
Into some brutish form.

The language here also is from St. Paul, Ep. to Hebr. c. i, ver. 3, describing our Saviour: "Who being the brightness of his (God's) glory, and the express image of his person, &c."* The numerous allusions to Scripture in this Mask, written at the age of twenty-five, evince Milton's early partiality to the Sacred Writings; and to this inclination we are indebted for many beautiful passages in *Comus*, and for the most sublime of all modern Epic Poems, "Paradise Lost."

His commentators have neglected to remark, that the beginning of the song of the *Rout* in *Comus* is taken from the opening of the second act of Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess;" various other passages, particularly of the invitations to pleasure, are owing to the same source, but Milton has elevated and purified the sentiments and the diction.

V. 125. Come let us our rights begin, &c.

Fenton altered *rights* to *rites*. He was followed by Newton, and by Warton, in

* I am of opinion that the Greek *ἡ ἀποκρίσις τῆς ὑποστάσεως αὐτοῦ*, would be better translated "the form of his essence," as being more analogous to the general tenor of Scripture. But this subject may be, perhaps, resumed in a future letter.

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his first edition, but in the second edition the original reading was restored. Fenton was, however, justified in the alteration by the use of the word at verse 535, where the Spirit describes Comus and his rout as

Doing abhorred rites to Hecate.

V. 179. Yet O! where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet.

Hurd observes, that "the expression '*unacquainted feet*,' is a little hard!"—Milton, however, followed Spenser in the *Faerie Queene*:—

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted light* began to feare.

P. 66, vol. 1, ed. 1590.

V. 213. O welcome pure-ey'd Faith, white-
handed Hope,
Thou hovering Angel, girt with
golden wings,
And thou, "*unblemish'd*" form of
Chastity!

The last line was originally written *unspotted*, but was afterwards altered, perhaps from being too like a line in Drayton's "*Legend of Matilda the Faire*:"—

Whose form *unspotted Chastity* may take.
Works, vol. 2, p. 546, ed. Oldys.*

V. 334. Disinherit Chaos, that reigns here
In *double night* of darkness and of shades.

It is not necessary to recur to the *tenebræ conduplicantur* of Pacuvius for this expression, which is to be met with in Drayton's *Moon Calf*:—

And on the noonsted bring a *double night*.
Vol. 2, p. 486, ut *sup.*

Compare also Cartwright:—

That whiles *thick darkness* blots the light
My thoughts may cast another *night*;
In which *double shade*, &c.

Works, p. 223, ed. 1651.

The latter extract may serve to illustrate a passage in *Paradise Regained*:—

—————Now began
Night with her sullen wing to double-shade
The desert. B. 1, p. 499.

V. 420. Chastity:
She that has that
May trace huge forests, and unhar-
bour'd heaths,
Infamous bills, and sandy perilous
wilds.

Milton had classical authority for this expression in the *Infames Scopulos* of Ho-

* This is not noticed in the account of Oldys's publications in the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary.

race; but it may be traced in the *Piscatory Eclogues* appended to Fletcher's *Purple Island*, printed the year in which *Comus* was written:—

And now he haunts th' *infamous woods* and
downs. E. 1, p. 4, 4to. 1633.

V. 662. Fool, do not boast,
Thou canst not touch the freedom of
my mind
With all thy charms, altho' this
corporal rind
Thou hast immanacled.

In Lewis Machin's Comedy of "*The Dumb Knight*," reprinted in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, the Queen replies to the King of Cyprus in the same animated manner, and in language and sentiments equally dignified; and which, as the play was printed, for the second time, the year in which *Comus* was written, Milton probably remembered:—

Thou may'st be master of my body's tomb,
But for my soul and mind they are as free
As their creation, and with Angel's wings
Can soar beyond thy reach.

Old Plays, vol. 4, p. 419, ed. 1780.

V. 749. Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve
to ply
The sampler, and to tease the hus-
wife's wool.
What need a *vermilion-tintured* lip for
that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the
morn?

The beauty of this passage might alone be a sufficient apology for my quoting it, but I have copied it in order to notice an elegant expression, something similar to Milton's "*vermilion-tintured*," in a forgotten poem by Quarles:—

—————A sweet *vermilion-tinture* stain'd
The bride's fair cheek.
Argalus and Parthenia, p. 118 4to. 1647.

In the turn of his mind, Quarles resembled Milton; though by some he has been undeservedly despised. Mr. Headley very judiciously observes: "He too often, no doubt, mistook the enthusiasm of devotion for the inspiration of fancy; to mix the waters of Jordan and Helicon in the same cup was reserved for the hand of Milton; and for him, and him only, to find the bays of Mount Olivet equally verdant with those of Parnassus.*

V. 760. I hate when Vice can bolt her argu-
ments.

* Select Beauties, vol. 1, p. 61. For this simile Headley is indebted to Fuller. "Quarles was

With submission to the opinion of Mr. Todd, I am inclined to prefer the explanation of Dr. Newton, of *bolt*, to shoot, from *βαλλω*, *jacio*, to Mr. Warton's, from an idea that Milton had in his mind a passage in David's Psalms, a species of poetry congenial to his mind. Mr. Todd will immediately perceive that I allude to the 64th Psalm, verse 4—"They shoot out their arrows; even bitter words:" or as in the Bible Version, "They bend their bows to shoot their arrows, even bitter words." It should be remembered that a *bolt* is properly the arrow of a cross-bow.

V. 829. She, guiltless damsel, flying the mad pursuit

Of her enraged stepdam, Guendolen,
Commended her fair innocence to the flood,

In Ben Jonson's "Pan's Anniversary," presented before King James in 1625, we meet with precisely the same expression as in the last line above from Milton:—

Commending so to all posterity
Her innocence.

Works, vol. 6. p. 174, Ed. Whalley.

was free from the faults of the first (profane) as if he had drank Jordan instead of Helicon, and slept on mount Olivet for his Parnassus." Worthies in Essex, fol. 334, ed. 1662.

Jonson was one of Milton's favourite poets, and at the same time the most admired mask-writer extant; and, as it is probable he would refer to Jonson while writing on such a subject, he might, however unconscious, retain some of his expressions. The father of Milton has been mentioned as the author of (a very scarce book called) "A Sixe-fold Politician. Together with a Sixe-fold Precept of Policy," 4to. 1609.* But the internal evidence of the book will, I think, go far to prove that he was not. Milton's father is known to have been particularly distinguished for his musical talents. At page 33 of this little volume (chap. 3.) is a severe invective against poets, not without some harsh epithets applied to the musical tribes; Now it is hardly probable that he would write a satire against himself, nor is it likely that the writer of a Philippick against poets should condescend to become a composer of Madrigals.

March 26,

1802.

O. G. GILCHRIST.

* An indifferent copy of this book was sold at Mr. Ireland's sale for 3l. 13s. 6d.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR of CARDINAL RUFFO, lately VICEROY and GENERALISSIMO of NAPLES.—Communicated by a BRITISH OFFICER.

FABRICE RUFFO, of the House of Baranello, a Roman Cardinal, was born in Naples in 1744, and was descended from an illustrious family, the greatest perhaps in the south of the kingdom of Naples, and one of the few, among the ancient nobility, whose records have, in some measure, escaped from the injuries of the times. It is beyond all doubt that his ancestors held some of the seven highest offices of the crown, under the domination of the House of Suabia, the most interesting and brilliant period of the Sicilian monarchy; as in the testament of the immortal Emperor and King, Frederic the II. reported by Giannone and other historians, we find the subscriptions—*Petrus Ruffus* and *Fulvus Ruffus de Calabria*—an emphatic and, perhaps, ostentatious signature, tending to evince the renown, the influence, and the wealth which their family had already possessed in that extensive and valuable province of the kingdom of

Naples, even before the thirteenth century, the epoch of the above-mentioned state paper.

The subject of this article, being initiated in the clerical orders, was sent to Rome, for the purpose of running the career of the ecclesiastical benefices; and few clergymen, from the several parts of Europe, ever repaired, with the same view, to that metropolis of the Catholic world, under better auspices than he did! Independent of the splendour attached to his family name, an advantage which he held in common with many other young prelates, his contemporaries, he possessed the signal prerogative of being the great favourite of the then newly elected Pope, Pius VI. It is a fact universally admitted by the historians of this venerable pontiff, that he was indebted for his first step in the Roman dignities to the old Cardinal Ruffo, grandfather of Fabrice, whom he had attended, in the capacity of *Uditore*; that the Cardinal was so generous as to bequeath him the enjoyment of his usual salaries of *Uditore* during his life; whilst, on the other hand, he so far revered the memory

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of his patron and benefactor, that he thought it proper to receive with gratitude the bequeathed annual sums, even when he was seated on the Papal throne.

It does not appear, however, that Monseigneur Ruffo derived a considerable benefit from these extraordinary circumstances, during the earliest part of his prelature, at Rome; and from the year 1775 to 1781, which constituted the meridian blaze of the Pontificate of Pius the VIth. we did not see him acting any important part in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, nor any particular notice taken of him among the rest of the higher clergy. He occupied, at that period, some places under Government, but so very indifferent in themselves, that they were considered as the common lot of every young prelate endowed with good sense and principles.

It would appear on the contrary that, about the time alluded to, he had no very brilliant prospect of a subsequent fortune at Rome; as, during the years 1781 and 1782, he made several excursions to Naples, with a view of soliciting from his Sicilian Majesty some church-preferments in his dominions. He would, most likely, have been welcome to any episcopal see, perhaps also to some metropolitan church, in the kingdom of Naples, if the ecclesiastical discipline of that unfortunate nation had not, at that time more than usually, fallen a prey to the eternal plots of *Paglietti* and *Pulcinelli*, who had thrown into it the greatest disorder and confusion to which a state establishment can possibly be obnoxious! It is hardly credible that no less than thirty-eight episcopal sees were suffered to remain vacant for many years*, and their revenues to be devoured by the harpies of the law, under the ridiculous pretext that they were of Royal, not of Papal, nomination—a ridiculous pretext, in the strict propriety of the word; as it was a truth unanimously acknowledged that his Majesty, in virtue of his supremacy in the state, might now-model, as he chose, any part of the ecclesiastical policy, and appropriate to himself, of course, the exclusive nomination to every see; whilst the chief of the church, on the other side, had declared, in several notes presented by his internuncio, that he was ready to admit any right of his Majesty,

on his royal assertion in a noble and diplomatic way.

We are sorry to state, in this place, that Monseigneur Ruffo, during his occasional residence in Naples, was notoriously accused of keeping improper company—improper, at least, when contrasted with his birth, education, and dignity; and happy it was for him that the respectability of his character was not endangered by such a misconduct. He was the constant visitor of two persons in power (we forbear to mention the names) who, notwithstanding the favours of fortune, had been stigmatised with infamy by the sober part of the people, and were accounted the most unprincipled and pernicious individuals that ever disgraced the Neapolitan magistracy. He also degraded himself by conversing with two of the chief emissaries of the same persons, who were, if possible, worse than themselves, and whose names we are not anxious to conceal: the one was an officer of the Secretary of the Royal House, D. Domenico Cosimo, whose dark and mysterious character would set the analytical genius of any La Bruyere, or La Rochefoucault, at defiance; the other was the famous adventurer Gabriel Sacharez, originally a Leghornese Jew, then an errand boy at Marseilles, and a merchant's clerk at Lyons, afterwards a steward and galley-slave in Naples, and lastly promoted to some important and lucrative places, under the weak, pedantic, cabalistical, and rapacious administration of the Marquis of Sambuca.

On his return to Rome, in 1783, M. Ruffo happened to be promoted to a place which was accounted of the highest importance and trust in the ecclesiastical government. He was appointed Treasurer of the Apostolic Chamber, a post, which, being only subject to a mere nominal dependence on the Cardinal *Camerlingo*, has really under it all the financial offices and administrations, as well as the whole management of the public revenue. Pius the VIth. himself had filled this place during more than twelve years, and, upon his promotion to the Cardinalate, had been succeeded by a prelate of the name of *Palotta*, one of the most virtuous, upright, and exemplary individuals of the court and of the clergy.

No place, however, more dangerous than this could be possibly found for a man's reputation and character! The disorder of the Papal finances had been proverbial during almost the whole of the last century. The uncommon scarcity of specie, and the extensive use of paper-money

* Those of our readers to whom this scandalous fact may appear exaggerated, are requested to look into the *Royal Almanack* of Naples, for the year 1791, under the article of the vacant sees.

money (*cedole*) in Rome, was a circumstance which escaped the notice of no traveller. Those who felt the curiosity of inquiring after the origin and progress of these inconveniences, were also informed, that they had been gradually and almost unavoidably introduced ever since the reign of the immortal pontiff, Benedict XIV.; that, much about the same time, a national-debt had commenced which was actually grown to an alarming degree; that the contributions of foreign states becoming more insignificant from day to day, the annual revenue of the Roman Government was mostly derived from its territorial possessions; and that these resources, in latter times, amounting to little more than three millions of crowns (about six hundred thousand pounds sterling) were not commensurate to the exigencies of the state establishments which, in proportion, had undergone little or no reform. To this permanent and almost incurable disorder, an additional weight was incidentally given by the very character of the reigning Pope; as it is undeniable that Pius the VIth. notwithstanding those superior abilities and virtues which have rendered him dear to the whole Christian world, was sometimes quick and whimsical in his expenditure, and, what was worse, impatient of contradiction.

It is no compliment to M. Ruffo to say that, in his capacity of Treasurer, he proved equal to his times, and displayed considerable activity and sagacity. By his strenuous exertions the public credit was maintained, the state expenditure was kept in order, and the Pope felt no deficiencies for any extraordinary disbursement, occasioned by his favourite passion—the embellishment of his metropolis, and the improvement of his state. It was certainly remarked by every intelligent person that, in order to do justice to his employment, the Treasurer must issue some new *cedole*, and consequently increase the national-debt. But it was agreed, on all sides, that he could not help it; nor was it possible to do otherwise.

After being eleven years at the head of the financial department, M. Ruffo, like his predecessors, was to be rewarded by the Roman purple. Accordingly, on the 21st of February, 1794, he was promoted to that eminent dignity. It was remarked, at the time, that it had been an unfavourable circumstance for him to be appointed a Cardinal in the simultaneous preferment of eight other candidates of

no great respectability in the literary or political line; and the circumstance itself did not escape the malignant observation of some Romans. They indulged, therefore, on the occasion, their favourite characteristic passion for pasquinades. A ludicrous drama was written to turn the promotion into ridicule, and to appropriate to each of the several candidates his suitable part. We cannot help smiling, when we recollect that to M. Roverella, noted for mildness and credulity, they gave the character of the *old woman*, and to M. Ruffo, owing to the pliability of his mind and to the gaiety of his temper, they gave that of *pulcinello*. The Abbé Maury himself, who was one of them, had already disgusted the whole clergy of Rome, by his insolent and dogmatic tone, and by his Gascon and bombastic title—*The defender of the throne and of the altar!*

We are now approaching to that period of the Cardinal's life which is the most remarkable, and which must have occasioned him the deepest mortification. His successor in the Treasury was M. Laporta, a prelate of good sense, of excellent intention, and capable of filling the place with honour, if the circumstances had been less disadvantageous. As, however, the *gangrene* had been long preying in the bosom of the finances, as the whole fabric of the state economy had been gradually sapped and undermined, and as a violent crisis was unavoidably impending, M. Laporta had the undeserved misfortune of beholding this calamitous event, in the very first year of his administration. The paper-money soon was at seven or eight per cent. discount, the necessities of life rose to an intolerable price, and a malignant report was spread of a total national bankruptcy. It was natural for him to exculpate himself with the public, on this unhappy affair, and to shew that the evil was prepared long before, and finally come to an explosion, without any culpability of the persons actually concerned in the treasury. Nothing more was requisite with the generality of the people, to make them direct their animosity against his immediate predecessor, and to expose the Cardinal to the most bitter philippics from the Romans. He was publicly accused of being appointed Treasurer by the intrigues of the family of Braschi—of having devotedly gratified what they called the *vanity* and the *prodigality* of the Pope—of having issued *cedole* manifestly destitute of national mortgage—and of having increased the public debt beyond any possibility of a discharge. In this last

last respect, it was particularly reported that, when Pius the VIth. himself was in the treasury, and presented his accounts in 1766, the debt amounted to sixty millions of crowns; that, in 1789, the sixth year of the Cardinal's administration, it had increased to eighty-seven millions; and that, upon the very appointment of M. Laporta, it already exceeded one hundred millions.

His Holiness, however, the Members of Government, and the best-informed persons at Court were far from coinciding with the generality of the people, in their vociferations against the Cardinal; and it rather appears that they actually sought to give him some proofs of esteem and respect. It was plainly seen that the financial transactions, labouring under unprecedented and perhaps singular difficulties, could not be carried on in the usual way: it was thought proper to supersede, for a certain time, the authority of the ordinary fiscal officers; and an extraordinary commission was appointed to repair, if possible, the tottering machine. This commission was invested in a numerous congregation of prelates and cardinals, and M. Ruffo was one of its most conspicuous and important members. Many sittings were held, and many means devised, to no purpose: the evil admitted of no remedy; and the Cardinal, already despairing to recover the good will of the people, left Rome, in a fit of disgust, and repaired to Naples again, to throw himself into the arms of his natural sovereign, whom he seemed to have systematically considered as the *secundum post naufragium tabulam*.

We cannot describe the following part of the Cardinal's life with a complete degree of accuracy: we must depend on some confused and insufficient hints thrown out by the newspapers, and on some mutilated verbal reports, for the truth and correctness of which we cannot pledge ourselves. From these sources we know that M. Ruffo being arrived at Naples, towards the beginning of the year 1796, and having no prospect of preferment in the ecclesiastical line, obtained from his Majesty the place of superintendant of the royal town of Caperta, a post of distinction, generally occupied by veteran officers of the staff, or by ex-ministers of state. It was likewise reported that, as soon as he took possession of the place, he received the warmest admonitions from Pius the VIth. to desist from an employment so notoriously improper for a prince of

the church. We are apt to believe the fact; as it was, indeed, an extraordinary occurrence that a Roman cardinal should fill, under a secular government, a second-rate employment, however great and respectable. M. Ruffo himself was certainly too well informed not to know that his colleagues, in the latter centuries, had never condescended to receive, out of the clerical line, any dignity short of that of viceroys and first ministers of state; and much less could he be unacquainted with the technical expression of the Roman Ritual, compiled in the times of the proudest domination of Papacy, that the cardinals *aquiparantur regibus*.

Whether the Cardinal, yielding to the admonitions of the pontiff, had left his place at Caperta, or whether he had continued in it, we are not informed. This is certain, that, in December 1798, the epoch of the French aggression, he was in Naples, and that he joined the individuals of the faithful nobility who accompanied their amiable monarch to the antient and venerable seat of his royal predecessors. How, being in Sicily, he was appointed by his Majesty Vicar General for his continental dominions, soon after the cowardly ignominious defection of Prince Pignatelli—how he had the uncommon presence of mind to land on the shores of Calabria, attended only by a few of his servants—how he succeeded in procuring, in the first instance, a handful of men, and multiplying it gradually into a powerful army—how he marched victoriously towards the metropolis—and how this place surrendered to him, on the memorable day, June 13th, 1799, are circumstances in every one's recollection, and too much dependent on the general history of the times to be detailed in this Memoir.

It should seem, however, that the Cardinal, in these awful transactions, did not act to the complete satisfaction of his Majesty. For, although, soon after the reconquest of Naples, he was declared Viceroy and Generalissimo of the army, decorated with the newly-instituted order of St. Ferdinand, rewarded by the rich and noble abbey of St. Sophia of Benevento, and gratified with pensions and dignities even for his brothers; we saw him almost as soon subjected to a *junta* of nine counsellors, who were to controul him in the future operations of his government. It likewise seemed as if he was not himself contented with his actual situation; as, in the very next October, taking the opportunity of the death of Pius the VIth. he

he willingly resigned the government of the kingdom, for the purpose of attending the conclave, at Venice.

A French newspaper, at the time, gave a hint that, on the accession of the new Pope, the Cardinal was suspended by him in the exercise of the episcopal and sacerdotal functions, and obliged to ask absolution for having taken arms, commanded troops, and authorised executions and bloodshed, against the canons and the spirit of the church. The statement, we presume, is incorrect; as M. Ruffo is a Cardinal-deacon, and it is not in our knowledge that he was ever ordained a priest or consecrated a bishop. If, however, the fact were true, we should admit that it reflects much honour on the heart of Pius the VIIth. and that it is worthy of the apostolic piety of the primitive ages. But it would be, we hope, no mark of disrespect to his Holiness, to put a question:—Whether the canon laws, as well as other human institutions are not very often controuled by stern necessity and common sense?

Another public paper lately stated that, when the business of the Pope's election was over, the Cardinal was not anxious to return either to Naples or to Rome, and that he rather chose to repair to Vienna, in the capacity of a Nuncio Extraordinary. In that capital, subjoined the paper, he remained till the last week of January, when he took leave of her Sicilian Majesty, still residing there, and was preparing to return to Italy. This statement also is notoriously erroneous, as the prelate of the same name is another person (*D. Luigi Ruffo*), already an ordinary Nuncio at

Vienna, and appointed a Cardinal by the reigning Pope, in the late general promotion of the twenty-third of February, 1801. The editor of the paper would, in all probability, have avoided the mistake, if he had been aware that, according to the standing etiquette of the Court of Rome, no cardinal is ever sent on mission to foreign potentates with an inferior character to that of plenipotentiary negociator, or to that of *legate a latere*.

The worthy, active, and well-deserving Prelate, upon whom we have bestowed this biographical article, although he may be guilty of some errors in his public or domestic life, has already inscribed his name in the most interesting page of the history of his times. Had he been allotted to perform his martial exertions in a less calamitous period, his memoirs would be placed by posterity on the same honourable shelf with those of Ximenes, Richelieu, or others of his warlike predecessors. In the narrative of so many rapid, complicate, and awful events which have afflicted Europe, he will, perhaps, be thrown into the back-ground of the historical picture. But, in no case whatever, will he cease to be recorded as having been highly instrumental in exploding disorder, anarchy and irreligion, from his native country.

Cardinal Fabrice Ruffo is fifty-eight years of age, of middle size, rather pale complexion, uncommonly piercing eye, smiling countenance, cheerful and lively temper, popular manners, and a politeness and affability bordering upon familiarity.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The DISTRESSED COTTAGERS.

FOR moments departed—ah! will they return?

For past scenes of bliss unavailing we mourn;
When ourselves and our little-ones, blooming
with health,

Were objects of envy to indolent wealth;
When innocent sports, at the close of each
day,

Could banish our cares and our sorrows away.
Ah! when will sweet pastime revisit the
plain,

And joy and content smile around us again?

Since toil can no longer subsistence supply,
We depend upon aids, which to think of, we
sigh—

'Tis hard of the bounty of others to eat,
The bread of our labour, if homely, is
sweet:

But penury's blast such dread ravages makes,
What charity offers, necessity takes.

Ah! when will sweet pastime re-visit the
plain,

And joy and content smile around us again?

But joy and content from our dwellings are
fled,

And want and disease are our inmates in-
stead.

With no gleam of hope our dark prospects to
cheer,

The herds on the waste have a fate less se-
vere;

They crop the young blade, and the sweetest
of flow'rs,
But heav'n is their guardian, and mankind is
ours!
When, when will sweet pastime re-visit the
plain,
And joy and content smile around us again?
B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AS I approach'd the sacred bed,
Where dying Densham lay,
A form, in matron charms array'd,
Quick glided cross my way.
She had his dying pillow smooth'd,
And rais'd his drooping head;
And unavailing cordials given
To snatch him from the dead.
"What angel has thy prayer brought down
To ease thy dying pain;
Or, oh! if Heaven has so decreed,
To bring thee back again."
"No angel (cry'd th' expiring sage)
Is to my prayer given;
'Tis but a lovely woman *now*,
Anon, a saint in heaven."

*The TEARS of DERVIN. From the ANCIENT
CORNISH.*

MY song is of Dervin, the descendant of
Goran. Stately was the youth, as the
brown oak on the hills of Tremeer, and
boldness, like the lion in his cave, dwelt in
his heart.

Mora, the beautiful daughter of Penlerren, caught his eye: long were her tresses, and, like the rose, blush'd her cheek; fragrant and white as the lily in the green vale was her bosom, and softer than the plume on the swan's neck.

At the shrill summons of the lark did they leave their hamlets, and, together on the hills of Tregare, eyed the first beam of the morning; at eventide, by the pale ray of the moon, did they wander through the vale of Penervin, listened to the note of the lonely nightingale, and breathed the sweet love-tale in the twilight groves of Rosmeer.

Daughter of innocence! cried the youth, when wilt thou be mine, and suffer happiness to beam on my soul? When I gaze on thy beauties, quick leaps my alarm'd heart, and passion pants for enjoyment! Ah! soon wilt thou make me blest?

The sweet blush of innocence glow'd on the cheek of the daughter of Penlerren, and consenting silence dwelt on her lips—but never, ah never! were they to join! Sickness clouded the eye of the virgin, and the crimson of the new dawn faded on her cheek; she hung her head like the flower in the rain, and sunk on the pillow, like the ripe ear of corn before the sickle and the reaper.

Her hand gently clasp'd the hand of her beloved Dervin, her bosom heav'd like the swelling wave, and, while vision perform'd its office, stark stood her eye on the delight of her soul:

She rais'd her languid head to kiss the wet cheek of her lover, when death struck her to the heart; she fell back, her glassy eye clos'd, and her last breath sigh'd the name of Dervin.

Pillar of my existence! exclaimed the frantic Dervin, with his lips on the pale hand of the dead, I will follow thee—stay awhile thy gentle spirit for the accompanying spirit of Dervin.

He wept—the valiant Dervin wept as a child, though brave as a lion that roams through the desert; though he fear'd not the reddening glare of the wolf's eye; though his arm slew the giant Ball'l, and left him to rot like a dead dog on the mountain: the tears cours'd his cheek, like the torrent on the hill's brow; dim shone his large rolling eye, as the hazy moon in the storm; and his heart dissolved like the snow in the sun-beam.

Nor was the youth ashamed to weep, for compassion is the sister of magnanimity.

Mora lies in the tomb, the bleak winds whistle over her, and the worm riots on her beauties.

Her cold ear listens not to the sighs of Dervin, who laments over her green turf; nor perceives her dim eye the wild emotions of the youth, who liv'd but for her.

Dervin weeps over her grave, from the first glimmer of the morning to the deep shades of midnight.

The sheeted spectre that glides near him, casts on him the paly pitying eye, but dread shakes not the heart of Dervin. Despair low'rs on his forehead, and wretchedness stares from his hollow eye.

He falls prostrate on her grave; he complains of the duration of life; he calls on the shade of his departed Mora—he dies.

Dervin sleeps by the side of his beloved.

Through the regions of Cornwall their loves are refounded. The village swains and damsels annually strew flowers on their turf, and learn the lesson of constancy from the pure example of Dervin and Mora.

*The DISCONSOLATE. From the ANCIENT
CORNISH.*

WHO is she that pours her soft plaint to the winds? 'Tis the daughter of Melancholy! 'Tis Mirvan! the nymph of Tregomer. 'Tis Mirvan, the delightful theme of the bard's song. 'Tis she that adorns the strains of Therwan, the sweet; Bonan, the strong; and Tregersie, the profound.

'Tis

'Tis Mirvan, sung by the swains from the first glimmer of the morn to the shades of eve.

Dim with sorrow is the lustre of her eye.

He fell, and gave his spirit to the winds.

At that instant, in her chamber, on the eye of the fair Mirvan appear'd the ghost of Morar; burnt were his locks, and blasted his youthful cheek.

Fix'd for a moment was his eye on the charmer, when, with a despairing smile, averted visage, and slowly waving hand, he bade an eternal adieu.

Terror star'd from the eye of the damsel, and, like the branches on the oak's top stood her hair.

The heart's blood grew cold, strength forsook her limbs—she fell; ah! motionless she lay, as the comely tree fell on the hills of Penely.

Soon on her cheek re-kindles the blush of the new day; she weeps; she calls on the delight of her heart.

Soon, ah! soon he appear'd dead in the arms of his lamenting friends! Who can paint the distresses of the daughter of Tregoze? Tregoze, from whose eye for ever glanced the beam of love on Mirvan, the foother of his old years. Around his heart twined the damsel Mirvan, like the clasping ivy round the venerable oak.

Fast down the cheek of Tregoze hopp'd the tears, like hail on the house-top; his old heart sigh'd, and pity melted o'er the cold and languid limbs of the dead.

Peace and joy possess his bosom; peace such as reigns in the sequester'd vale of Lammorner, and joy such as triumphs amidst the tuneful groves of Polharman. But changed is Tregoze; content leaves his heart, like the dove forsaking his nest, and black troublous thoughts become its tenants.

Like the bats and screech-owls, inhabiting the deserted and time-struck pile.

Thought on thought successively swells on his breast, like the restless waves on the shore.

Yet to the nymph he offers comfort; but the daughter of Tregoze shuns relief.

She climbs the brow of the mountain, droops o'er the salt wave, and murmurs to the boisterous ocean, like soft music to the voice of thunder.

She climbs the hill, where the fierce flame blasted the blossom of her hope, and big swells her overpower'd heart with grief.

Let pleasure, she cries, be a stranger to this bosom, and let me be surrounded with scenes of woe; let darkness for ever cloud the eye of the day, and wan horror, like the moping raven on his perch, brood on the gloom, for such suits the soul of the unhappy! Let my touch be confin'd to the writhing snake, and my ear be dead to every sound but the toad's croak! When shall I depart? ah! when shall I sink to rest? Yet not till that eternal rest, O my Morar, shall oblivion blot thee from my heart; for memory shall fix on thee with the eye of the eagle.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BRUNETTO-LATINI.

Letter IV.

[Brunetto-Latini gives an Account of the Diversions of the English Nation—English Dogs—their Excellence—History of the Dog—wonderful Instances of the Sagacity and Fidelity of that Animal.]

THE chief diversions of the English barons and gentry [*Seignors et ch'rs (chevaliers)*] are hawking, hunting, and exercising with arms, as well on horseback as on foot. The lower sort of people [*sergens et burgeis*] divert themselves on holidays with wrestling, cudgel-playing, football, foot-races, leaping, throwing quoits or huge bars of iron, baiting bulls, bears, and badgers with dogs. To these may be added combats betwixt cocks of the game, hunting ducks and otters with dogs.

Their dogs are very fierce and fight

desperately, never quitting their hold. The English are particularly curious in the breed of this animal; and, indeed, all of that race here, which are designed for the chase, have a wonderful quickness of scent.

I need scarcely tell you that the dog is born blind, and comes to his sight in the regular course of nature—that he has a greater attachment and love for the human race than any other animal—that he discovers a shyness towards those with whom he does not happen to dwell—that he answers to his name and the call of his master—that his tongue has the property of healing wounds and sores—that he eats his own vomit—that if he swims across a stream with flesh or any thing else in his mouth, and discovers the shadow thereof in the water, he will let go the substance in order to catch its resemblance.

All,

All, or the greater part of what I have now written, you may already know: I must further tell you, that the dog accoupling with the wolf produces a breed which is surprisingly fierce; but there is a breed still fiercer produced between the dog and tyger. These are of such swiftness and ferocity that they seem very devils. The domestic races (*li chien de demesche nature*) are here in great variety. There is a small dog very watchful and fit to guard the house. The ladies have dogs with noses that turn upwards, (pug-dogs) which they keep in their chambers; and admit into their beds. Some of these dogs, when their dams and fires are small, are reduced to a size which appears astonishing; and this is effected by giving them little food and confining them in a little vessel. At the same time they are frequently pulled by the ears; which causes their ears to be long and to hang downwards: this being considered as a great perfection.

There is the beagle (*braches*) which has naturally long sweeping ears. This dog is for the purpose of hunting, because he discovers his game by his scent. They who take delight in the chase are very attentive to the breed of their dogs; lest it should be deteriorated or spoiled by injudicious crossing. For this perfection of nose greatly depends upon the right choice of sire and dam. It is, as it were, an inheritance which descends from the parent to the offspring. Hence, the proverbial saying applied to villains, or persons in a state of vassalage, "dogs hunt by nature."

They have likewise the greyhound, which we call *segus*, because it pursues the hare as soon as seen, having no scent.

Dogs are taught whilst very young what particular game they are to follow; whether it be the stag, the hare, the rabbit, or any other wild animal.

The blood-hound (*maffin*) is a dog of great size and courage, and is used to hunt the wild boar, and other wild beasts of great strength. He will even attack a man. I have read in an ancient history, that a king who had been taken prisoner was rescued by means of his dog. It seems this animal assembled together a large troop of dogs, and attacked the king's enemies with so much fury, that they were forced to fly and leave their royal prisoner behind them.

Not long since there was a battle of dogs in *Champagne*, in France, when all the dogs of the province met in a certain plain and fought with so much fury, that

not one of them escaped from the field of battle alive.

I have already observed the great fidelity and strong affection which dogs entertain towards their masters; and I will relate to you some stories I have met with in certain authors relative to the subject. When *Jacelin* was slain his dog from that hour refused his meat altogether, and actually died of grief. King *Lyfimachus* was condemned for his crimes to be burnt to death, and his dog rushed into the flames after him, and was burnt with his master. Another dog followed his master into prison, and when the master was thrown into the Tyber, which runs through Rome; the dog jumped into the river after him, and brought his master's body to the shore. I could relate from histories other instances of the excellent qualities of dogs; but these may suffice.

[Chien naist sans veue. Mais puis recevoir sa veue selon lordre de sa nature. Et ja soit ce que chien aiment plus home que nule beste dou monde generaument. Il ne conoissent pas estranges gens se ceaus non entor cui il abitent, et si entent son non et reconoist la vois de son maistre. Et cil a plaies il les garist o sa langue. Et sovent vomist son past. Et puis le remanjue. Et quant il aporte char ou autre chose a la bouche et il passe aucun flum. Maintenant que il voit lombre de ce que il porte. Il laisse ce que il porte, por lautre qui est neiens. Et bien sa chies que quant chien et leu sassembent. Il naist une maniere de chiens qui mout sont fiers. Mais les tres fiers naissent par assemblement de chien et de tygres qui sont isnel et si aspre que ce est droite deable. Li autre chien de demesche nature sont de maintes manieres. Car il ya pais chiens gosses qui sont bons a garder maisons, et si a autres chien camusez por garder chambres et lis as dames; et si il sont engendries de parrons petis lon les puet norrir en lor juenece de m'lt petite viande ou en petit pot, si que il seront si petis et si brief que merveilles. Et si doit tirer les oreilles sovent; car lors sont il plus gent quant il sont clinans. Li autre sont braches as oreilles pendans qui conoissent ledor des bestes et des oisiaus, et porce sont il bons a la chace, et qui en ce se delite, il les doit mout amer et garder les de faus assemblement; car chien nont pas la conoissance dou res se par lignage non, et por ce li proverbes as vilains dit chiens chace par nature. Li autre sont levrier, et sont apeles *segus*, porce que il suient la beste jusques a la fin. Dom il en ya de tes que ce

ce que lon li aprent en fa Juenece. a ce se tient tous jors. Si que li uns chacent fers et li autres bestes champestres. Li autres chasent livoires et bievres et autres bestes, li autre sont loveneis qui sont legier et iinel acorre et aprendre bestes de sa bouche, li autre sont mastin et grans et gros et de m'lt grant force qui chasent ors et sengliers et lous et toutes grans bestes. Neys contre lome se combat il fierement. Et porce trovons nous es anciennes estoires que .j. roi avoit este pris par ses ennemis et si chien s'assemblerent agrandisine compaignie d'autre chiens, et se combatirent si fort contre ciaux qui le roi detenoient que il le rescorent a fine force. Et si na mie grantment que en Champaigne assemblerent tuit li chien en un leu ou il sentrecombatirent si asprement que a la fin nen eschapa un soul qui mors nen fust a la place de terre ou il estoient assemble. Et porce que ge devise ci-devant que chien aime home plus que beste qui soit. Je vos en dirai aucune chose de ce que nos maistres resitent en lor livres. Sachies que quant *Jacelins** fu ocis son chien ne voist on ques puir mangier ne poi ne grant, ains morut a doulor. Et la ou li rois *lisimachus* fu mis ou feu por son pechie que il avoit fait. Ces chiens se geta dedens avec son seignor et se laissa cremer avec lui, et uns autres chiens entra en prison avec son seignor, puis quant lon le geta ou flum dou *toivre* qui cort arome, li chien se geta apres, et porta la charoigne sur leue tant com il post. Ces bontes et maintes autres sont trovees que chiens ont. Mais tant con en a dit puet bien souffire.

Letters V. VI. and VII.

The letters which here follow (in original and translation) occur in the manuscript of Brunetto-Latini, who probably drew up the letter to the Count de Provence, by desire of the Government of Rome; and prepared the Count, his friend and protector, with a reply, in case either of acceptance or refusal.

These letters appear to be curious, if only for the just ideas discoverable in them of the

* I am at a loss to know whom Brunetto-Latini alludes to by the name of *Jacelins*. As little light am I able to throw upon the stories of the *rescued King*, and the *King Lyfimachus*; or that of the prisoner thrown into the Tyber, and, as I suppose my author tells his correspondent, saved by means of his dog. The readers of the Monthly Magazine would certainly think themselves obliged to any gentleman that should point out the authors, (*nos maistres*, my author styles them), who have related these anecdotes; and no one more than his translator.

rights of man and good government. Brunetto-Latini could not possibly have acquired these notions in England at the Court of Henry the Third, for though *Magna Charta* had been long signed, and had been several times confirmed by that Monarch, yet the people of this country remained in a state of the most abject slavery under the feudal system: indeed, Italy seems to have been the only soil, wherein, during the thirteenth century, freedom flourished like a fair flower amongst the loathsome weeds of a despotic hierarchy under the Popes; *Monseignor Lapostolle de Rome*, as the Pope is elsewhere styled by my author. The Italians of that age appear to have been, in the words of Metastasio, *compagni delle leggi e non seguaci*, the friends, and not the slaves of the laws. [*The Translator.*]

Letter V.

To the High and Mighty Lord, my Lord Charles Count of Anjou and Provence, the Governors and Councillors of Rome send Health and Increase of Honour.

Whereas man being desirous of liberty, which is the primary gift of nature, is commonly unwilling to wear the yoke of slavery; yet, nevertheless, through the depraved dispositions and proneness to evil to be found amongst too large a part of mankind, there arises a necessity for restraint and punishment, as otherwise the destruction of all human society must inevitably follow: To this end governments have been instituted and governors appointed, that good subjects might be encouraged and rewarded, and bad discountenanced and punished; for it is reasonable that natural rights be regulated by justice, and liberty put under the controul of good order. Now being convinced of the corruptness and difficulty of the times we live in, we are desirous, agreeably to our franchise, to make choice of a fit governor who should protect this our city of Rome from the incroachments of foreigners, and preserve to our citizens their persons and properties; and, as if by divine admonition, have chosen you, Sire, from amongst many wise and brave men as the most proper one for this purpose: we therefore, with the common consent of our fellow-citizens, do appoint you to be Senator and Governor of Rome, for and during the space of one whole year next ensuing the day of All Saints. We well know, and it is generally believed, that you will deliberately judge, and administer justice in mercy, not sparing to use the sword of the law against all misdoers. We then, Sire, being desirous to preserve peace and concord, as well amongst great as small, do beg and entreat

treat you to take upon you the government, which we now unanimously offer you at the salary and in consideration of ten thousand livres, money of Provence, agreeable to the conditions and covenants contained in the Charter transmitted with this letter, and according to the constitution of Rome:—And you are to notice, that you are to bring with you ten judges and twelve notaries, being persons properly qualified; and that you are to conduct your retinue hither and back again, and maintain it whilst here at your own charge, and provide for your own and its safety on the way; and you are to be forthcoming and present in Rome on the day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; and being arrived here, you are to go to the capitol of Rome before you enter your own house, and therein take the oath of office on the book of the Constitution, the said book being open and unsealed, and you are to cause all your attendants to do the same, each according to his office. And, lastly, you are to be apprised that you send off an *acceptance* or *refusal* of this government within three days after the receipt of this letter, otherwise this election to be null and void.

Letter VI.

(In case of acceptance.)

To the Governor and Councillors of Rome, Charles Count of Anjou and Provence sends Health.

It is acknowledged that nature has made all men equal; yet it being nevertheless the case, that rather from evil communication than natural defect, crimes spring up amongst mankind; to check the growth of which it becomes necessary that some man should govern and rule over his fellow-men, not in order to abridge them of their liberties, but to restrain them in their vices: And as, undoubtedly, they alone are worthy of being appointed to such honourable posts as have given proofs of superior talents and virtues; in order that a charge of such importance should not be intrusted to those who are incapable of administering it; inasmuch as the office of Governor, although it be of great dignity, is likewise an office surrounded with difficulty and danger; nevertheless, through the all-sufficiency of Jesus Christ, is man rendered sufficient for such an office: We therefore relying on his protection rather than our own ability, and trusting in the name of our Sovereign Father, do, with the general advice of all our friends, accept the honour of your Government according to the terms of

your letter; with the special reliance that, from the discretion and good sense of the knights and people, and the good faith and loyalty of the citizens, we shall experience that firm support and implicit obedience, which will enable us to fulfil the duties of our office.

Letter VII.

(In case of refusal.)

To the Governor and Councillors of Rome, &c.

As the dignity of the office of Governor surpasses all other honours, so is it not possible for any state or people to shew a man greater respect than by placing themselves and their interests under his government, nor raise him to a more exalted station than that of being their Governor. It is a mark of the most sincere affection and of the most perfect confidence, and must to all times and amongst all nations establish his name with glory. That honour and this mark of esteem we find you have conferred on us; which is so much the greater as to be Governor of your city is the most honourable station in the whole world: and although our present situation do prevent us from accepting so great an honour, we nevertheless think ourselves bound to return you our most hearty thanks, and shall ever esteem ourselves under the greatest obligation to your city. We are, indeed, under the necessity of refusing the honour you offer us, as we are obliged to attend to certain matters which require our constant presence here; we therefore hope, that you, my good Lords, will excuse our non-acceptance of your Government since we are so circumstanced, and must remain where we are.

Letter V.

Alome de Grant Vaillance et de Grant Renomee Mon seignor Charles Cuens de Anjou et de Provense, la Gouverneur de Rome et tout lor Conseil. Salus, et Creissance de tous Honors.

Ja soit ce que toutes humaines gens comunement desirent la franchise que nature lordona premierement et volentiers eschuiant le joug de s'vage toutesfois por la suite de male coveteise et le loisir de males euvres qui nestoient pas chastees tornoit a perill des homes et a destruction de la humaine compaignie esgarda la justise de ceaus et dressa sor le peuple gouverneur en diviers manieres de seignories por avancier la renomee de bons et por confondre la malice des mauvais et ensi covint il autresi com par necessite que nature) fust sous justice et que franchise obeist

obeist a jugement et de ce avient por les desiriers qui sont ores plus corrompus et por les diversites qui croissent a nostre tens que nule chose puet estre plus profitable a chascun pueple et a toutes communes qui avoir droit seignorie et sage gouverneur et come nos pentaines ensemble de .j. home qui nous conduist lan apres qui vient et qui garde le comune et manteigne les estranges prives et sauve les choses et les cors de tous en tel maniere que droit napetise pas en nostre vile. Il nous avint aussi con par devin demostrement qui entre tous les autres que lon tient ores assages et as vaillans a si haute chose come seignorie de gens vos fustes tries et esleus por le meilleur, et por ce sire nos par le comun assentement de la ville avons establi que vos seies Senator et Gouverneur de Rome de ceste procheine feste de la tous sains jusques a un an. Et nous savons bien et tout le monde le creit que vos sages et voles metre jugement en pais justice a la mesure et ferir despee dou droit a la vengeance des maufaitors. Et por ce Sires que tous se tient apaies grans et petis, si vos prions et requerons de toute foi et de tous nos desiriers que vos prenes et reseves la seignorie que nos vos ofrons plus volentiers que nus plus a celuire de .x. m. lbs de prov. et as covenances que vos verres a la chartre des tabellions qui est enclose dedens ses lettres et as chapitres des constitutions de rome. Et sachiez que vos devez amener avec vos .x. Juges et .xij. notaires bons et loables et venir et demorer et raler et toute vostre maisnee sur vos despenset sur vostre perill decors et de choses et estre venu dedens Rome le jor de nre dame en septembre et lors maintenant que vos enterres sans aler a lostel vos feres la fairement de vostre office sur les livres de vos constitutions et es et seles ansois que il soient overs, et le feres aussi faire a vos gens chascun selon son office dedens chapitoile de Rome. Mais une chose sachiez que dedens le tiers jor que lon vos baillera les lettres vos devez prendre et refuser la seignorie. Et se vos ce ne feissies ce seroit tout por neent et la eslection seroit frivole.

Letter VI.

(Se vos reseves la seignorie.)

A Gouverneur de Rome et lor Conseill
Charles Cucus de Anjou et de Provense.
Salus.

Voirs est que nature fist tous homes yeaus. Mais il est avvenu non mie par vice de nature mais por malice des euvres que por refraindre les iniquites la home ait seignorie des homes non pas de lor nature

mais de lor vice. Et sans faille cil seulement est dignes de si tres honorables choses qui sont por des avancier les autres par ses merites et par ses vertus, a celui seulement doit estre baillie li gouvernement qui por sa bonte vaut au luec et a lonor et qui na pas les epaules foibles a si chargeable fais porter. Car ja soit seignoir de grant the honor. Ne por quant ele a en soi grievete de perils et de charge. Mais porce que la soule souffisablete *Jhu Crist* fait home souffisable a ces ofies Nous por la soule fiance de lui non mie par bonte qui soit en nos el nom de vre Gouvernement selonc deviseement de vos lettres. Meysement sur icele fiance que nous cuidons verairement que le sens et le savor, de ch'rs et dou peuple et la foi et la leaute de tous les citeens nous aidera a porter partie de nos charges par bone obeissance.

Letter VII.

(Et se ceste chose que vos refuses.)

A Gouverneur de Rome, &c.

Porce que la dignete des poestes, et lofice des prevostes surmonte toutes honors dou siecle. Ne puet la cite ne le peuple faire greignor reverance a home ne metre le plus en haunt que eslire entre les autres et sous metre soi de bon cuer a sa seignorie. Cest le signe de la tres grant amor et de la seure fiance. Cest la gloire qui avance le non de lui, et les nacions de lui a tous jors. Itel grace et itel honor connoissons n s que vos nos aves faite, et de tant plus haute et plus large come la seignorie de vostre vile est la plus honorable dou monde. Et ja soit ce que nous ne soions pas souffisans a rendre les avenables choses grace toutes fois vos en mercions nous de tout nostre cuer, et de toute nostre desirier. Si come celi qui est tous jors mais obligies a vos et avostre commune. Mais porce que nos sommes maintenant en peechie de maintes choses qui requierent nostre presence. Nous vos prions et requerons en non de grace que vos nos pardons beau seignors que nos ne recevons pas vostre gouvernemens. Car le besoigne qui nos detient est si grant que demorer nos covient.

A HINT TO MISSIONARIES.

As missions are coming again into vogue, it may be of use to give an example of the mode of working upon the feelings of untutored people. Merolla, a Popish missionary to Congo, relates, that in order to deter the Negro-women from the practice of some superstitious rites of their own religion, he employed the following artifice. On the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, he preached a sermon on the subject to the con-

verts, in which, after expatiating on the criminality of their practices, and particularly on the injury they offered to the immaculate mother of their Saviour, he suddenly drew up a curtain, and exhibited an image of the Virgin, having a dagger stuck to its heart, with blood flowing copiously from the wound. The poor creatures fell into transports of grief at this diilnal spectacle, and promised obedience to all the good father's injunctions.

A ROYAL PICTURE.

The Portuguese at Macao, when they had received intelligence of the revolt of their countrymen under the Duke of Braganza, from the Spaniards, exhibited, in a public place in the city, a picture repre-

senting the King of Spain hanging upon a gallows, and the King of Portugal officiating as hangman.

EFFECTUAL PROTECTION.

On the conquest of China by the Tartars, it was apprehended by the Europeans, at Macao, that they should receive a visit from these ferocious conquerors. A convent of nuns of the first families, greatly alarmed for their honour, petitioned the governor of the city that they might be removed to a place of safety. He told them they might make themselves perfectly easy; for it was his intention, the instant the Tartars should land at Macao, to go to the convent with a couple of barrels of powder, and blow them all up.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

St. Paul's Cathedral, London. A Section of this magnificent Building, engraved by Rooker.

A Ground-plan of the same, engraved by J. Green. Scale of each 11 Feet 9 Inches to 1 Inch.

IN an accompanying advertisement we are informed that A. P. Moore has lately purchased these plates, and, having thus rescued them from neglected obscurity, begs leave to submit impressions to those gentlemen who have not already furnished their port-folios with these inestimable prints. The section is allowed by the best judges to be an unrivalled specimen of architectural engraving.

This work was originally published by the late ingenious Mr. Gwyn, whose drawings for this purpose were laid down from actual measurements and documents communicated by Christopher Wren, esq. son of the famous architect. The important information which may be derived from the section, relative to the admirable construction of this noble edifice, and the splendid decorations which are introduced, conformable to Sir Christopher's original intention, must render it peculiarly interesting to architects and amateurs. The plan contains numerous general and particular measurements, figured to the respective parts.

An English gentleman being one day at the India House, met with a Dutch merchant who had never before been in London. The Dutchman had occasion to go the west end of the town—the Englishman offered to accompany him, and, wishing to *astonish* him, by an advanta-

geous view of St. Paul's Cathedral, took him through the back streets into Doctors' Commons, and came out at the arched gate; when taking his Dutch friend into the corner by the spotted dog, desired him to look up at what might justly be deemed the eighth wonder of the world, *St. Paul's Cathedral!* "Aha"—said the Dutchman, "is it so? Well, it is fourteen days since I did set my watch in Amsterdam, and look here—it is within half a minute of that church dial!" Thus ended an attempt to *astonish* a Dutchman, by a piece of architecture, and one would almost think it was equally difficult to attract the notice of a native, when it is considered that of this superb building there has no other print of any consequence been engraved.

It is well known that Sir Christopher's original plan was in several respects superior to that which was executed, and the decorations which he intended are here delineated. Could the spirit of this great architect contemplate the scene, when the monuments which are now in hand are erected, it would gratify him to see, that what was denied by the ill-judged parsimony of the day he lived in, is likely to take place at a succeeding period; as part of his plan will now be realized, by the introduction of monuments to the memory of our most distinguished characters. The progress of improvement is in this country, rather *slow*, but it is *sure*. There are four monuments now preparing: that to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by Flaxman; three others by Banks, Rossi, and Westmacote.

They

They managed these things differently in Russia. The late Empress began to build the Church dedicated to St. Isaac, in Petersburg, with an intention of making it the most superb of any in the city. It is erected on a basement of granite, the superstructure being formed both within and without, of marble, jasper, and porphyrys. The building of it, which, at the decease of Catherine, had been *upwards of six and twenty years in hand*, was completed to the top of the walls, and a beginning had been made with the dome. Her successor (the late Paul) impatient to see the edifice complete, to the admiration of all who were not acquainted with his imperial taste, caused it to be *finished with bricks!!!*

This very magnificent print, which we recommend to the attention of our readers, is sold at Messrs. Boydell's, Cheapside; Mr. Taylor's, No. 57, High Holborn; Clay and Scrivens, Ludgate hill; Lawrence's 378, Strand; Mr. Jones's, No. 104, Leadenhall-street; and Mr. A. P. Moore, No. 54, Lombard-street.

The Sailor's Orphan; or, the Young Ladies' Subscription. W. R. Bigg pinxit, W. Ward sculp.

This design, like most of those delineated by this very ingenious artist, is an address to the mind by the eye. The figures are marked with nature, and have an air of simplicity and truth, which is not usual in the designs of the present race of English artists, whose ambition attempts little more than to dazzle the eye with meretricious ornament. It is very well engraved.

Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, K. G. and Master General of the Ordnance. Sir William Beechey pinxit W. Ward sculp.

Sir William Beechey's taste and talent has done as much as we almost ever see done with Portraits of Peers in their robes, which are inevitably in some degree common place, and like each other.

George John Earl Spencer. Hoppner pinxit Sir W. Reynolds sculp.

This little print is designed and engraved in a very good style, and has the merit of bearing a very strong resemblance to the Nobleman represented.

The three following portraits have been recently published in France, and are to be had at Molteno's, Pall Mall.

Bonaparte à la Bataille l'Arcole, &c. 47 Brumaire An. 5.

Drawn in a style rather spirited, but with too much of the French flutter, and the engraving is hard.

Medallion of Bonaparte. Isabey pinxit, Alex. Tardieu sculpt.

This is the most pleasing portrait we have yet seen of the Chief Consul.

Bonaparte. Backler pinxit, Dalbe sculpt.

This is copied from a portrait in the Bibliotheque National, and spirited, but in a degree ferocious.

Twelve Prints, in Imitation of Drawings, from Designs after Cosway and Hoppner, in two Drawing-books, No. 1 and 2, six Prints in each Book. Henry, Emma, Affection, Instruction, Education, Devotion, Improvement, Study, Ariadne, Octavia, Sensibility, Archnefs.

It will readily be supposed, that designs from such subjects as the above, by such artists as Cosway and Hoppner, must be something superior to the common run of drawing-books. In truth they are: Some of them have a spirit, character, and air, which marks the taste and talents of the delineators, and the light chalk style in which they are engraved, and the borders round the prints, give them all the appearance of tinted drawings, and are admirable models for those who are learning to draw; and great attention should be paid to the models put into the hands of learners—if they are faulty, a bad and tasteless manner is contracted, and we have sometimes seen, that those who have been practising for many months under the direction of an injudicious master, have as much to *unlearn* as to learn before they can attain a proper knowledge of this fascinating art.

The Love-Letter. The Love-Dream—Companion Prints. Designed by Raphael West, engraved by J. Dummee.

There is an archness of character in these two little prints that will have many admirers. They are fairly engraved in the chalk manner.

J. T. Smith's admirable copies from the drawings discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, are in a forward state. To this publication (containing the Antiquities of Westminster) written by Mr. Hawkins, will be subjoined two maps of Westminster; *one*, as it was at the time of Richard II. when the village of Charing intervened between Westminster and Temple Bar; and *the other*, as it is now. The old plan of

of this ancient city is in the possession of Mr. Hawkins, and what will render it particularly curious is, that there has never been any map of Westminster of nearly so ancient a date as this engraved.

It is fortunate that such a plan comes to the lot of Mr. Smith to engrave, as he is particularly accurate in copying. A circumstance happened to him a few years ago, which is much to the honour of the late Duke of Bedford, and his recent death induces us to relate it.

The Duke was told that Mr. Smith was a candidate for the place of drawing-master to Christ-Hospital, and asked to give him his vote. "I am not a subscriber," said the Duke, "but from the very high character which you give Mr. Smith, I will certainly become one, if paying the money now will entitle me to vote for him." He was told that it would, and immediately paid two hundred pounds to the charity, and became a governor.

Mr. Ackermann, No. 101, Strand, has just published his eighth book of *Designs for building Carriages*. In this work, a book of which is published annually, are original designs, comprising numerous variations in the fashion of coaches, chariots, &c. and uniting utility with elegance and magnificence.

Mr. Raphael Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, so well known for his taste and talents in drawing, has given up the business of print-selling, and will for the future devote his whole time to portrait-painting. Some of his portraits, particularly those of Lord Holland and Mr. Charles Fox, which will be in the ensuing Exhibition, are in a style so masterly and spirited, as lead us to regret that he has not long ago given his whole time and attention to an art in which he has evinced such superior ability.

Miss Emma Smith (his daughter) has finished a coloured drawing of the Parting of Hector and Andromache, which in drawing, composition, and character, is entitled to the highest praise; and, considered as the production of so young an artist, gives fair promise of future excellence. We will not anticipate our readers in pointing out any of its beauties, as it will be submitted to the public in the ensuing exhibition, and we purpose to notice it in the next Retrospect; as we also shall several most capital drawings by Westall, and some portraits of distinguished merit, by Sir William Beechey. Among the landscapes to be exhibited are two, by a young artist of the

name of Landon, who has not before exhibited, which display considerable ability.

Dubourg's exhibition of large models of ancient buildings, taken during a residence of nine years, and comprising some of the most superb remains of Roman magnificence, in and near Rome, Naples, Verona, and the South of France, is still open at No. 67, Lower Grosvenor-street. A model of the town of Trivoli, with the great cascade, and surrounding country, is extremely fine; and indeed the amphitheatres, temples, mausoleums, &c. give every appearance of having been brought to their present state by the teeth of time, rather than human art.

Mr. Rogers, the banker, is building a house in St. James's Place, in the Grecian style of architecture, from a model of Mr. Wyatt's. Mr. Flaxman is making models of all the friezes and columns that are to ornament it. His library is to be fitted up with copies in the very first degree of excellence, from the Herculaneum drawings.

Mr. Vincent Figgins, letter-founder, (who cut the new Talek fount, on which several works in the Persian language have lately been printed) has just completed a fount of Telegú types, for a gentleman high in office at Madras, who, we believe, intends to print a Grammar and Dictionary of the Gentoo Tongue.

The Telegú alphabet is divided into four classes of characters, viz. initial vowels—most of these are wrote over the radical consonants, which are there denominated symbolized consonants, radical consonants, and combined consonants.—These are always written under the radicals to the extent of one, two, three, and four, and assume a different shape from the radical consonants.

The chief difficulty in casting these types arises from the combined consonants. If a separate type were cast for every initial and connecting vowel, and combined, as they also are, with these short vowels, and with themselves, the number of distinct types would amount to 9700. By simplifying these characters, and reducing them to their elements, they are all easily represented with only 280 types, in which number are included the initial vowels and figures.

To describe this singular and most curious type is impossible; it is most singularly neat, and specimens may be seen at the founder's, No. 17, West-street, West Smithfield.

NATIONAL

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continued from our last.)

THE National Institute has just published the sixth volume of the Notice of the Manuscripts extracted from the national library and from the other great libraries of Paris. The class of literature and fine arts is to draw up an account of them. The greater part of the pieces which compose it, are the fruits of the labour of its members; among the names of whom it affords pleasure to see associated those of some members of the Academy of Belles-lettres, who died before the publication of their notices.

The volumes of notices and extracts of the manuscripts contain works of three different kinds. Sometimes they are simple notices or descriptions of the manuscripts, which describe their state, character, value, the use to be made of them, and sometimes variant readings. Sometimes they are extracts rather than notices, which give publicity, either to entire pieces, when they are not of too great extent, or to important passages, when they are not of a nature to be printed whole. And, lastly, the pieces published in these volumes proceed, sometimes, from the assortment of pure notices, or of that of simple extracts, when the examen of manuscripts gives place to the dissertations on the character which is proper to them, on their authors, on the motives from which they wrote, and on the advantage which may result from their labours. These preliminary dissertations are indispensable, when it is necessary to appreciate the manuscripts preserved in our literary depôts.

On the above plan is a dissertation found at the head of a notice of numerous manuscripts, which contain the history of the animals of Aristotle, translated into Latin, either from the Arabic or the Hebrew; or in other words, and to generalize the question, it was necessary to enquire into and discuss the advantages which may be expected from translations of Greek authors, made into Syriac, into Arabic, or into Hebrew.

Few are so uninstructed as not to know that the best Greek classics have been translated into Arabic. But we are not sufficiently acquainted with the history of these translations, and the greater or less advantage that may be derived from them, in consulting them. Citizen Camus has made profound researches on these two points; he has collected things which will

appear new to many readers, and even to the learned. He has proved that it would be dangerous to place too implicit a confidence in the Arabian translators, and to take them only for guides; we must aid ourselves with the lights of criticism, when we would follow them without the risque of running into errors. This is the only method of making advantageous use of their writings, to correct defective texts, or to fill up *lacunes*.

Citizen DU THEIL has inserted in this volume considerable portions of collections of the letters and opuscles of two Greek authors; one named *Theodore the Hyrtacian*; the other *Theodore Prodromus*; the latter flourished in the 12th century, the former in the 13th.

Among the letters of Theodore Prodromus, there is one which may throw some light on the epoch at which the small pox came to afflict mankind. On the subject of a manuscript which contains some letters of Innocent III. our colleague has collected some details on the life of Robert de Couvçon, a celebrated personage in the history of the relations of France with the court of Rome.

Citizen LEVESQUE, member of the class of moral and political sciences, has introduced, as well by a notice, as by the transcription of a number of texts, an unpublished Greek Romance, written in Iambic verses, by *Nicetas Eugenianus*, under the title of *Amours of Drosilla and of Charicles*.

Citizen AMEILHON has continued some very curious notices, which he has inserted in the preceeding volume, concerning the ancient Greek chemists, and the factions which troubled the regency of Charles VI.

Citizen LANGLES has been employed in making extracts proper to enlarge our knowledge of that country which now fixes, or lately did fix, the attention of all Europe. He has published from manuscripts, an historical description of the canal of Egypt, by Magryzy, and by other Arabian authors. Their texts are printed in the original language; and the execution of the whole volume does honour to the presses of the printing-office of the republic. But the part of the Arabic text, which fills up a pretty large space, and the Greek texts printed in very great number in this volume, are particularly remarkable for doing honour to French typography; they serve to prove that this typography, so celebrated under the title of the printing-office of

of the *Louvre*, will be always distinguished for its extreme correctness, and for an excellent taste in the composition of the French, and of the learned languages.

The scandalous debates which often divided the popes and the other sovereigns of Europe, were no less fatal to the principles of religion, than opposite to the rules of common sense. We might further remark the notice given by Citizen Camus of many interesting manuscripts which include the collection of false decretals, the basis of all the extravagant pretensions of the popes.

Citizen Camus has completely unmasked the imposture which gave birth to that ridiculous collection, and the ambition which did not blush to profit by it to aggrandize its empire. Our colleague makes a comparison of twelve different manuscripts relative to the same object. It will be always of importance to know well these details, as ambition never dies. At all times we shall require arms to reject it; at all times its pretensions will survive these defeats: it will incessantly flatter itself with hopes of raising some new edifice on the most ruinous foundations. Let us learn to discern its progress better, and to cause it to enter into its limits, when it shall attempt to exceed them.

In turning over the volume, several very well engraved cuts were found. These cuts, relative to two manuscript bibles at the end of the 15th century, give an idea of the state which the art of design and the art of painting were in at that epoch. They perfectly correspond with the original designs and paintings which are to be seen in the two bibles, in the national library. Paintings of different authors have been chosen, to give some knowledge of the different kinds. We will not positively say that all these pieces leave nothing to be desired; but there are some that will astonish the artists and the amateurs.

ST. AUBIN has engraved the cut which represents the design placed at the head of one of these bibles. It is, as well as the design itself, a *chef d'oeuvre* of expression, a model of patience and of finished labour.

Prizes decreed in the public sitting of the 15th Messidor, year 9 of the Republic.—In the public sitting of the 15th Nivose, year 8, the class of moral and political sciences had proposed for the subject of the prize, which it was to decree in the public sitting of the 15th Messidor, year 9, the following question:

Is Emulation a good Means of Education?

The class has received sixteen memoirs, the greater part of which appeared to it

worthy of eulogiums. It has decreed the prize to the memoir enregistered under the No. 15, bearing for epigraph, "*La seule véritable education est celle qui forme des citoyens.*" "The only proper education is that which forms good citizens." The author is citizen LOUIS FEUILLET, sub-librarian of the Institute.

The class has decreed that honourable mention should be made of No. 10, which has for epigraph these words of Bacon: *Invaluit tam apud parentes, quam pædagogos et famulos, mos quidem ineptus, æmulationes inter fratres ferendi et alendi, durante eorum pueritia, quæ sæpenumero in discordias evadunt et familias turbant.*

It has likewise distinguished No. 11, the motto of which is: *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.* Also No. 6, which bears for epigraph these words of Cicero: *Duo illa maximè nos movent, similitudo et exemplum.* And No. 1. written in German, the motto of which is: *Illa vitiosa æmulatione rivalitati similis est.*

No piece sent to the *concours* should bear the name of the author, but only a sentence or motto: the candidate may, if he chuses, fix a billet to it, separate and sealed; which will include, besides the sentence and motto, his own name and address: this billet will not be opened by the Institute, unless the piece should have obtained the prize.

Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Prize of Mathematics.—To discover the means how to diminish as much as possible the deflection of a ship of war, in oblique courses, by combining together, in a manner most favourable to that effect, the form of the keel, the draught of water, and the position and stability of the sheet cable, (*maitre couple.*)

The Academy of Sciences, in 1793, had proposed this subject for the prize of 1795; it was suppressed before any piece was sent to the *concours*; but the Class of physical and mathematical Sciences, wishing to fulfill the engagement contracted by the Academy, and considering besides, that this prize-subject is very important for our military marine, has judged that it could not do better than propose it afresh.

The class is too well acquainted with the difficulty of this problem, to demand and to expect the solution of it by theory alone; but without prescribing, in that respect, limits to the investigations of geometers, it invites men of nautical skill to treat the question, principally by the way of observations, drawn either from their proper sources, or from the journals in which the commanders of ships give an account

at the end of a voyage or expedition, of the conduct which those machines have held at sea.

Prize of Physics.—The class of mathematical and physical sciences of the Institute, charged to propose for the year 9 the subject of a prize of physics, judged that it should attach itself to a question, the solution of which may accelerate the progress of an interesting part of natural history. The science of organized bodies consists particularly in being acquainted with their organization, which has been distinguished into internal and external. The external signs, named characters, the first studied and the first known, are useful to indicate the interior organization from which they are derived, and which must always have some influence on their existence. These two parts of the science intimately blended together, have a tendency to illustrate each other; in like manner as anatomy furnishes to zoology the bases of its grand divisions, it gives it the means of characterizing with precision the different classes and families of animals, and to explain the causes of their manners and habits, and of their manner of feeding.

Vegetable physics should render the same service to botany. Already, by the labours of Grew, of Malpighi, of Lieuenhoeck, Duhamel, Bonnet, Sennebier, and other valuable naturalists, it has been enriched with a great number of isolated observations which may serve to guide in new researches. It has presented to us, in those of citizen Desfontaines, the difference that exists in the disposition of the ligneous and utricular parts of mono-cotyledon plants. This labour, which has given a great advancement to the science, deserves to be followed up in the subdivisions of those two great classes, and in the plants designed under the name of *acotyledons*, composing the cryptogamy of the system of Linnæus. We must assure ourselves, by the study of internal organization, whether these last should continue to form a third division, or whether they ought to enter into one of the two others. Science has yet a great interest to determine the internal structure of vegetables composing the great families allowed by all the botanists. It must verify whether each of them has a peculiar internal organization, common to all the plants of its order, and different from that of other families. It will endeavour to assure itself whether their affinity, calculated accord-

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ing to the exterior characters, is confirmed, in the same degree, by the inspection of the interior organs. It will enquire what cause determines the union or the separation of the sexes, the existence or the non-existence of the corolla, the unity or the plurality of its parts, the number and the respective situation of the sexual organs; in a word, the characters of the first line, which, drawn from the essential organs, are invariable in all the known families. These grand exterior differences are only the consequence of a concealed composition, which it is proper to develop. The first discoveries are an introduction to new ones, and they will be employed successively on the secondary differences, when those of the first order shall have been established.

Agreeably to these considerations, the class, circumscribing its views, reduces its program to the following question:

To establish the general relations which exist between the internal and external organization of vegetables, principally in the great families of plants generally acknowledged by all botanists.

The authors are invited to join to their descriptions, designs, which may accurately represent the organs described, and to concenter themselves in a small number of families, by multiplying examples in each. They should, above all, insist on the relations and the differences of the families distinguished by characters of the first value, and be careful not to reduce their labours to compilations from authors who have written on the same subject.

Class of moral and political Sciences. Prize of Geography.—The class of moral and political sciences had proposed for the subject of a prize which was to be decreed the 15th Messidor, year 9, the following question:

To determine what are the great changes that have taken place upon the globe, and which are either indicated or proved by history.

None of the memoirs has been judged worthy of the prize, and the class, observing that the question has been proposed a second time, has decreed that the subject of the prize shall be withdrawn. It now proposes for the prize of geography, the following subject:

To compare the geographical knowledge of Ptolemy in the interior of Africa, with that which later geographers and historians have transmitted to us, excepting Egypt and the coast of Barbary, from Tunis to Morocco.

3 B

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.** * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be inserted free of Expence.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

OUR readers will learn, with much astonishment, that since the publication of our last Number, the discovery of another NEW PLANET has been announced by Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen. His announcement of the discovery being dispatched to England as soon as it was made, and few observations being taken in this country, we are not enabled to state the position of its orbit with certainty. We cannot more completely gratify public curiosity on this most interesting subject than by giving place to a letter, which we received from Mr. W. WALKER, at a late period of the month.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE small engraving you made of the stars, in your last month's Magazine, will be very interesting to your numerous readers of this month, from the circumstance of a still more recently discovered planet, being situated amongst them. The planet discovered by Mr. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 28th ult. is now in a very small degree, higher than the spot you have marked, as the place of the Ceres, on the 25th of March—and will be found near this place for some evenings to come. It is not visible to the naked eye, and through a telescope appears more faint than the Ceres, and of a pale colour. It seems probable, that it is about as far again from the sun as the earth—whilst the Ceres is near three times as far off—but I acknowledge, that I have much hesitation in believing it a planet. The Ceres has advanced near to Beta Leonis, and each of these objects, by a night glass, may easily be discovered.

42 Conduit-street, London, I am, Sir,
April 26, 1802. Your's, &c.

W. WALKER.

Lecturer on the Eidouranon.

Amongst the many remains of antiquity, which the French had collected in Egypt, and which it was stipulated in the articles of surrender, between Lord HUTCHINSON and MENOUE, should be given up to us, the most considerable is the Stone lately arrived under the care of Colonel TURNER, and placed at present, for inspection, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It exhibits three inscriptions, the upper part of the first of which, in *hieroglyphics*, is unfortunately broken; but the second, in the *ancient Egyptian character*, and the third, in *Greek*, are nearly perfect, and the last legible, and not difficult to be explained.

As these inscriptions are the same in different characters, the last will, no doubt, materially assist to the elucidation of the two former, and serve to throw light on the true mode of interpreting the ancient sacred character, which has remained so long a desideratum. Several members of the Society, we understand, are engaged in explaining it, and we shall be happy to have an opportunity, in an early Number, of presenting our readers with a faithful *fac-simile* from it. In Upper Egypt, as appears from these inscriptions, a duplicate of this stone was erected, and, should it be fortunately found, it would probably supply the mutilations which its companion has suffered.

The Intellectual Physics, a work on which Governor POWNALL has for several years spent his hours of leisure from the very many active employments in which he has been engaged, is soon to make its appearance before the public, and will add to the high reputation of its author for metaphysical as well as political researches. The work was printed in part six years ago, and subjected to the inspection of a few of the author's friends, who were anxious for its publication; but the Governor rightly judging that in the then disturbed state of the public mind on the subject of politics, refined speculations on the nature of man and his higher destinies, would scarcely be admitted to that coolness of investigation which the subject required, determined to wait till the peace of Europe was re-established. During this interval, he was occupied in revising his thoughts, and, from a person of his known abilities, and long acquaintance with the best writers of antiquity, it cannot be doubted that much will be found in them to interest the philosophical and literary world.

The friends of the late Dr. GEDDES will be glad to learn that Mr. MEDLEY had finished an excellent portrait of him only a week previously to his death, for TIMOTHY BROWN, Esq. of Camberwell, and that, after it has appeared in the Exhibition, a capital engraving will be taken from it for publication.

Dr. TOULMIN, of Taunton, has nearly conducted through the press the late Rev. and learned CHARLES BULKLEY's "Notes on the Bible." This work, more than half of the last volume of which is printed, will form three large octavo volumes. It is well known that it was with the author himself

himself a favourite production. The *Notes* consist of quotations from various writers, Heathen, Jewish, and Christian, ancient and modern, tending, by parallelism of sentiments and language, or explanations of allusions and customs, or hints of other kinds, to the illustration of the Scriptures. In this mode of commenting, Mr. Bulkley has been preceded by Grotius, Raphelius, Wetstein, and many learned foreigners; and at home, Doddridge, Chandler, Bishop Pearce, and Wakefield, have furnished specimens of it. But his work, considering the fullness and extent to which he has pursued this way of exposition, will be an *unique* in the English language. It promises, therefore, to be acceptable to the biblical student, and will supply the young preacher with many fine passages from the stores of Greek and Latin literature, with which to illustrate his representations of devotional and ethical truths drawn from the Old and New Testaments.

Mr. PRATT has put forth his late poem, intitled *BREAD or the POOR*, with a transposition of the words, viz. the *POOR or Bread*, &c. as having been thought more expressive of the *variety* of national and important subjects discussed in the work.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. has awarded a gold medal to General BENTHAM for a new method of preserving water perfectly sweet during long voyages. The experiment was tried on board two sloops of war, the *Arrow* and *Dart*, and appears to have terminated in the most satisfactory manner. Instead of the ordinary stowage in casks, sixteen tanks or cases, adapted to the shape of the hold, were placed in each vessel, and filled with about forty tons of water, by means of which the water occupied much less room in the ships than it would have done if casks had been made use of. The tanks were made of wood, accurately lined with sheets of tinned copper, all the junctures of which were secured by solder, so that the water was no where in contact with any thing but the surface of tin. By way of comparison, about 30 tons of water was stowed on board each vessel, in casks, as usual. The water in all the tanks on board one ship, and that in thirteen of the tanks on board the other, was uniformly found to continue as pure as when it was first taken from the spring: that which was contained in the other three tanks was more or less tainted, as that in the casks was. After the water had remained on board a sufficient length of time, it was used out, and the tanks re-

plenished from time to time; but, in some of the tanks, the water was allowed to continue three years and a half; 25 gallons of which, being sent to the Society, was found to be still wholly unaltered.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Rotherham, and Mr. PARSONS, of Leeds, have just circulated proposals for a new and uniform edition of the works of Dr. DODDRIDGE to be published under their inspection.

From a statement of the experiments made by the Rev. Mr. BENNET on the electricity produced by the contact of metals previously to the year 1789, and also of those made by Mr. CAVALLO previously to 1795, Mr. NICHOLSON draws the following conclusions:—1. That the contact of one metallic substance with another generally produces electricity; 2. that the quantity and quality of the electricity so produced are various, according to many circumstances which seem to occur in the product of it, or in a great measure to influence it; 3. and that these circumstances are the various nature of the metallic substances, their various degrees of heat, the state of the atmosphere, the hand of the operator, &c. each of which cause has its share in the result.

The Rev. Mr. MUNNINGS, of East Dereham, Norfolk, having had frequent occasion to regret that, when turnip crops were very abundant, the advantages derived from the expenditure were far from correspondent, because no effectual method had been devised to protect the roots from the severity of a winter's frost; in the common method of *broad-cast* sowing, he considered an attempt of this sort impracticable; he therefore used the drill method, and then, by pulling up the alternate rows, vacant spaces of about three feet wide were left, which he so turned up with a plough as to mould up the turnips on each side most effectually, and thereby lessen very materially, if not absolutely prevent, the danger arising from the frequently fatal effects of a cutting frost. He informs us, that many very experienced farmers, who paid attention to his operations, honoured them with their entire approbation, and look upon his method as a grand discovery in the management of a turnip-crop.

Mr. L. W. DILLWYN is about to illustrate the Genus *Conserva* in a work comprising a magnified drawing, and brief account, of each species. His intention is to publish it in fasciculi, of which one will appear regularly every three months; the first, comprising twelve species, will be ready in June.

Mr. RUSHER, of Banbury, will soon make public his Improvements in Typography. These improvements are described as likely to render printing more uniform and beautiful. The type will occupy less space, without being less legible, and will be particularly advantageous in those cases where it is desirable to combine economy with a full-faced letter. It is calculated that the expence of printed books will, by the new mode, be diminished one fourth.

The interest excited from the importance of the *United States* to Europe generally cannot fail of rendering every thing that may add to a more perfect acquaintance with them a desirable object. We therefore embrace an opportunity of announcing to our readers of works on this subject, now in the press—*A short View of the Administrations in the Government of America under the former Presidents, the late General Washington and John Adams; and of the present Administration under Thomas Jefferson: with cursory Observations on the present State of the Revenue, Commerce, Manufactures, and Population of the United States.*

Mr. HEY, senior-surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, has now in the press a volume of Observations in the Practice of Surgery, illustrated by Cases.

The difficulty of procuring slates or eventiles, in many parts, and the inconvenience, as well as general expence, of thatching with straw, renders it important to be generally known, that *flax*, in its green state, immediately after the seed has been taken from it, forms an excellent covering for houses, to be surpassed by few others. It should be put on in a new state, and sewed together with a cord well impregnated with tar. In a short time, it will throw out a glutinous matter, make the contiguous stalks adhere to each other, and form a solid body, impervious to the elements; neither sun, wind, nor rain having the power to affect it.

Mr. HATCHET has discovered a new metal, or at least an acidifiable oxyd, in the analysis of a mineral from North America. It promises to be a useful discovery as it affords orange and green coloured precipitates of great beauty and permanence. Mr. Hatchet proposes to call it *Columbium*. In external appearance this mineral resembles chromate of iron.

FRANCE.

The water in Paris, and many parts of France, is intolerably turbid and foul; the following is a method adopted to filter it in large quantities:—In constructing a well of five feet diameter, the excavation

ought to be from 12 to 15 feet. A false well is made, 10 or twelve feet in diameter; in the middle of this the real well is constructed in such a manner, that the water may filter through the interstices left between the stones which form the outside of the inner well; the false well is then filled with sand and pebbles, so that the water must first filter through them before it reaches the real well. This method has been found to produce great plenty of water, perfectly clear and free from all extraneous matters.

A new and simple method of preparing radical vinegar, or acetic acid, has been given in the *Annales des Arts et Manufactures*, which is as follows:—Take any quantity of white vinegar, concentrated by the frost, and pour to it half as much concentrated sulphuric acid; then distill the mixture in a sand bath till the vapours of the sulphurous acid begin to appear, when a light and strong-scented liquid is obtained, which, however, requires to undergo a second distillation before it is the real acetic acid. It has not yet been ascertained, whether the expence incurred be greater or less by this, than by the common method of obtaining radical vinegar, in which the acetite of copper is used. But it is certain, that acetic acid obtained by the new method may be used without the apprehensions excited by that sold commonly in the shops. The French chemist warns the ladies, who use it as a luxury, to reflect, that, when respiring its odour, they introduce into their lungs more or less copper, one of the most powerful poisons; at the same time he urges them to discountenance the former process, in order to introduce the acid made by himself.

A society in Paris, called the *Observers of Man*, have given the following prize-subject for the year 12—"To determine by general and particular observations what influence different professions have upon the character of those who exercise them." The prize will consist of an appropriate medal in bronze, and 400 francs in money.

The following is an accurate list of the French political newspapers and literary journals, which are read, at present, in Paris, and may be found every day in the principal reading-room of that metropolis, the *Cabinet de Lecture*, in the Palais Royal.

Political Papers.

Clef du Cabinet des Souverains—Citoyen Français—Courier des Spectacles—Defenseur de la Patrie—Gazette de France—Journal des Campagnes—Journal de Commerce—Journal

Journal des Debats—Journal d'Indications—
Journal de Lyon—Journal de Paris—Journal
du Soir—Journal de Versailles—Moniteur
—Petites Affiches—Publiciste.

Literary Journals.

Annales de Chimie—Année Littéraire—
Bibliothèque Britannique—Bibliothèque Fran-
çaise—Correspondence centrale d'Agriculture
—Décade Philosophique—Journal de Litté-
rature—Journal Typographique—Magazin En-
cyclopédique—Mercure de France—Recueil
des Causes Célèbres—Tableau Annuel de Li-
térature.

Amongst these the *Magazin Encyclopé-
dique*, edited by M. MILLIN, is the most
esteemed in and out of France, and is of
such great credit and authority, as to be
considered as a representative of the cele-
brated *Journal des Sçavans*.

The library of the said M. MILLIN is
the place where the best literary produc-
tions are to be seen which appear in
France, and which are exposed to the pe-
rusal of the literati, somewhat in the same
way as is done at Sir Joseph Banks's,
in London—here, every Septidi, a num-
ber of literati assemble just as on the se-
venth day, or the Sunday, in the library of
that English gentleman.

The following is stated to be the sale of
newspapers in Paris. The papers in cir-
culation are—

	Per Day.
The Moniteur, which publishes nearly	20,000
Journal de Paris	16,000
Publiciste	14,000
Journal des Debats	12,000
Journal des Défenseurs de la Patrie	10,000
Clef du Cabinet	6000

There are also the *Journal de Commerce*,
Journal du Soir, *Le Citoyen Français*, *Ga-
zette de France*, &c. each of which pub-
lishes but few. But there are *Les Petites
Affiches*, which is like a Daily Advertiser,
and for advertisements only. It publishes
at least 30,000 daily, and all by subscrip-
tion, which is about 30s. a year. The
net profits of the Moniteur is supposed to
be a halfpenny sterling on each paper,
which profit, owing to the extensive sale,
is enormous. Roederer, the Counsellor
of State, is part-proprietor of the Journal
de Paris; and an eminent minister is sole
proprietor of the Moniteur, and part-pro-
prietor of the Journal de Paris.

M. GAILLARD, who published, several
years ago, a work entitled *Histoire de la
Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre*,
has lately published another history of the
same kind, under the title of *Histoire de la
Rivalité de la France et de l'Espagne*, in

8 vols. 12mo. The introduction to this
last work, presents, in a superb *tableau*,
a sketch of the whole history of Spain.

A collection of several Tartar Mantchou
Grammars will be published shortly, by
M. LANGLES, together with some dia-
logues in that language, composed by Fa-
ther Domingue and M. Raux, French
Missionaries at Peking; as likewise an
Appendix to the Mantchou Dictionary,
already published, containing the French
words explained in the Mantchou lan-
guage.

It is about a year ago since the French
Government caused to be transported to
Corfica a collection of exotic vegetables,
which were furnished by the Museum of
Paris, and selected from such as appeared
the most likely to become inured to the
climate of that island, and to be, at the
same time, the most useful to the arts and
to the commerce of the inhabitants. Ci-
tizen NOISETTE, gardener, was appointed
to attend them, and to superintend their
culture. In a letter addressed to Citizen
Thouin, and dated from Ajaccio, the
10th of Brumaire last, he gives a detail
of his first successes. Almost all those
vegetables are turned to good account;
they were planted immediately in a plat-
form or mount, and this transplanta-
tion does not appear to have diminished
their vigour: on the contrary, their growth
has been sensibly observed during the first
year. Among the trees which compose
this vegetable colony, we distinguish the
sweet-acorned-oak, the false acacia, the
cistus of the Alps, the jujube-tree (*le
jujubier*) the Judæa-tree (*arbre de Judée*)
the goyavier, the indigo-plant (*l'indigo-
tier*) the cotton shrub, the sophora of
Japan, the *plaque minier*, of Virginia,
and the bean-plant of China (*fevier de
la Chine*). Among the plants we reckon
the nopal of cochineal, the pitt-aloes, dif-
ferent species of *arum*, of *asclepias*, of
geranium, of *solanum*, and of *belladonna*;
some of which are useful in the arts, and
others in medicine. The multiplication
and naturalization of these vegetables, all
foreign to Corfica, will, doubtless, call
for much care and constancy; but every
thing may be expected from the experience
of the gardener to whom they are entrusted,
especially if he shall obtain from the ad-
ministrators of that island, as there is no
reason to doubt, the necessary assistance to
accomplish this design.

The Arabic language will, for some
time to come, possess valuable subjects in
France. Several of the French young gen-
tlemen

tiemen that are returned from Egypt, have acquired a perfect knowledge, both of the literary and vulgar language. The learned DE SACY, who is so well versed in that language, is, likewise, about to publish an extensive Grammar in Arabic and French, which is allowed by those proficient who have perused his manuscript, to be one of the best that ever appeared.

The fourth line of the Paris telegraph, which, according to the original design, ought to reach as far as Nice, in Provence, for want of the necessary funds, is only carried as far as Dijon—the other three reach, the one to Lisle, the other to Brest, and the third to Strasbourg—from Lisle, which is a distance of 120 leagues, intelligence will arrive in six minutes, three for the question, and three for the answer.

The Ex-baron of St. Croix is now publishing a new edition of his Critical Examination of the Antient Historians who treat of the life and actions of Alexander the Great (*Examen Critique des anciens Historiens d' Alexandre le Grand*) with large notes and additions, in one vol. 4to.

In the last year at Paris the number of males born in marriage was 7504, of females 7325. The number of males born out of marriage was 1792, and of females 1852, making the general total of children born 18,116. The number of marriages for the same period was 3826, and of divorces 720. The number of persons deceased 10,446 males, and 10,301 females—making together 20,767.

There has lately appeared at Paris the second edition, considerably augmented, of A Manual of a Course of Chemistry; or, the Elementary Principles, in Theory and Practice, of that Science, by Citizen BOUILLON LAGRANGE. This new work, however, must not be confounded with that which appeared about two years ago, under the same title, as it differs essentially from it, both in the plan which the author has adopted, and in the manner in which he has executed it. In his first manual, Citizen Bouillon Lagrange only intended to present exact descriptions of all the processes, by means of which such and such other results were to be obtained. The avidity with which that work was bought up, quickly demonstrated the public conviction of its utility. The first edition being now entirely out of print, the author has judged it necessary to publish a second; but wishing to render it more interesting, he has made it his bu-

siness to add some illustrations, which appeared to him proper to favour the study of chymistry, and to accelerate the progress of that science.

GERMANY.

Those who had expected that salutary consequences would follow from the regulation that lately took place at Vienna respecting the licensing of books, have found themselves greatly deceived. Since the union of the book-censorship with the police, it is become more difficult than ever to obtain permission to read a prohibited book. The fate of the newspapers and journals in particular is extremely hard; for almost all of them are sent back at the frontier stations. A new law has likewise been enacted, that all books published since the death of Maria-Theresa should be again examined by the licensers. Nothing can exhibit a more striking contrast, than the indulgence shewn under the reign of Joseph II. which, in some instances, was perhaps carried too far.

A new tragedy, in blank verse, intitled *Regulus*, has lately been produced on the Vienna Court-stage, by which the author, a young poet, of the name of KOLLIN, has acquired general admiration. The same tragedy has likewise been acted in Berlin with applause—IFFLAND acted *Regulus* in an admirable manner.

The science of astronomy is now cultivated with much zeal in Germany. The Duke of Gotha in particular, has greatly contributed towards exciting this zeal; and the observatory, which he erected at Seeberg, near Gotha, is under the direction of M. VON ZACH, the most active, and one of the best, astronomers in Europe. Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, was the first of the German astronomers who saw the PIAZZI, at Bremen, on the first of January, 1801. Though the honour of the first discovery of this planet is due to PIAZZI, it is but justice to state, that, 30 years ago, Professor BODE, of Berlin, maintained with great probability, that the wide space betwixt Mars and Jupiter could not be void, grounding his opinion on the proportion which KEPLER had found to exist between the periods of revolution, and the distances of the planets.

The library of the University of Wittenberg has been lately enriched with about 1000 volumes, bequeathed to it by W. OTTO WILHELM VON DEN BRINKEN, who died in December, 1800. They consist of the best works on History, Geography, &c.

P. MAYER,

M. TITIVS, late professor of the same university, has also bequeathed to that library upwards of 2000 volumes, on Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Natural History, in all its branches, Anatomy, &c.

P. MAYER, at Grazen, in Bohemia, has discovered a method, formerly known, of making large tables of red glass, for which he has been rewarded by the Emperor with a gold medal.

Dr. SCHRADER, one of the most celebrated botanists of Germany, is publishing at Gottingen a Journal appropriated to the most important discoveries in the science of vegetables. This journal, written in German and Latin, appears every three months. Each number or volume consists of about 450 pages, 12mo. and contains three plates, which exhibit a number of figures. Dr. Schrader divides each number into four parts. In the first he publishes the memoirs which are addressed to him; in the second, he gives an extract of the new works; the third part includes the most important discoveries and observations in the science; and the fourth presents whatever is most interesting in the correspondence which the author maintains with the literati of Europe. Although all the parts of botany are cultivated with the most brilliant success in the North of Europe, nevertheless the study of cryptogamy, that is to say, of the plants the sexual organs of which are difficult to discover, appears particularly to occupy the attention of the learned of those countries. It is to them we are indebted for the lights which have been diffused on this part of botany. The labours of HEDWIG, HOFFMAN, SCHRADER, HUMBOLD, PERSOON, FLUGGE, STROMEYER, &c. have dispelled the obscurity with which the nature and the reproduction of mosses and mushrooms were environed. The Journal here announced, and of which six numbers have already appeared, exhibiting, as speedily as possible, new discoveries and observations in all the parts of botany, cannot fail to be acceptable to all those who are interested in the progress of science.

ITALY.

Dr. CARRADORI conceives, that from a great variety of experiments and observations, made for the sake of determining the influence of oxygen on germination, he has established these two essential facts, which had not been noticed before. Oxygen is necessary to the grand process of

germination, but, in order to give the impulse or principle of this germination, the immediate contact of the air is not necessary, but it is indispensable to its continuation of progress, since the germs already animated, or the small plant, can neither grow nor vegetate, unless it be in a state to enjoy the immediate influence of this vital fluid. After their infancy, the plants no longer require oxygen, in order to prosper, but a *mephitic* air, because in this they find their principal nourishment, thus oxygen is but of very limited utility to vegetation.

RUSSIA.

The present Emperor of Russia has paid great attention, and shewn the most lively interest, in the experiments on Galvanism, which were exhibited in his presence by Count DE MUSSIN PUSCHKIN, in December last, at the seat of Count DE STROGANOW.

DENMARK.

In the Medico-chirurgical Journal, published at Copenhagen, by Dr. PODE, a late number opens with a declaration by the Faculty of Medicine, purporting that a foetus of 199 days' conception is susceptible of parturition, but without having all the symptoms of a perfect conformation, or being in a state to prolong its existence. In the same work appears a letter from a physician of Iceland to the Faculty, in which he gives an account of the principal maladies which prevailed in that island in the course of the year 1799; we learn moreover from this, that there is no disease peculiar to the country.

SWEDEN.

It is considered as a circumstance rather singular, that there should be so few public journals in such a capital as Stockholm. There are, it appears, but two; one published by M. SILVERSTROM every month, and which is entirely filled with extracts from German romances; the other by M. REDIN, which is only read by medical men. One great obstacle in the way of this species of literary enterprise is, that there is no regular post established in Sweden.

AMERICA.

It is well-known, that in Egypt, India, and the hotter parts of America that abound with poisonous serpents, there are certain individuals, who possess the power of entirely disarming these formidable animals, and are able to handle them with perfect impunity at the very time that any other person, approaching them incautiously,

cautiously, would be fatally convinced of their ability to destroy. This happy exemption is attributed by the people themselves to the preservative effects of certain vegetables, the knowledge of which has hitherto been carefully concealed. Many of the European philosophers have, however, treated the affair as a mere juggle. This state of uncertainty is now, happily for humanity and science, relieved by the most important communication from Don PEDRO D'ORBIES Y VANGAS, through the medium of Count RUMFORD, which, if entirely to be depended upon, will entitle the communicator to rank high among the benefactors of mankind. Don Pedro is a native of Santa-Fé, and, in the year 1788, being at Margarita, he met with a slave who possessed the power of charming the most venomous of the American serpents: after the Negro had exhibited his skill, he was induced by a reward to promise to discover his secret. The next morning he returned with the leaves of a plant, called *vejeco du guaco*, and having bruised them, in the presence of Don Pedro, gave him two large spoonfuls of the juice to drink; then making three incisions between the fingers of each hand, he inoculated the Spaniard with the same juice, and performed a similar operation on each foot, and on each side of the breast, after which he informed him that he was no longer accessible to the poison of serpents. Don Pedro then, after making the Negro answerable for any ill consequences, took into his hands several times one of the serpents that had been brought by the slave the day before, without receiving the smallest injury from the animal. Encouraged by this first attempt, two domestics, being in like manner prepared by the guaco juice, went into the fields, and soon returned with another kind of serpent, equally venomous with the former, without sustaining any hurt; another person, being similarly prepared, and afterwards bitten by a poisonous serpent, received no further injury than a slight local inflammation. Since this period, Don Pedro has repeatedly caught serpents with his own hands with absolute impunity, employing no further preparation than merely drinking a little of the guaco juice. The plant, whose effects are thus attested, has not as yet been admitted into any botanical system, but is amply described in a memoir by the Spanish gentleman already mentioned, inserted in a weekly paper published at Santa-Fé. It is of the

compound-flowered or syngenesious class. The stamina are five in number, united by their anthers into a cylinder, through which rises the pistill with a deeply divided summit. The corolla is monopetalous, infundibuliform, with five indentations, and of a yellow colour; each calix contains four florets, and several of these grow together, forming a corymbus: the seeds are broad and feathered: the root is fibrous, perennial; the stem straight, cylindrical when young, but, when old, becomes pentagonal: leaves are heart-shaped, opposite, of a dark-green mixed with violet, velvety on the upper surface. It grows by the sides of rivulets, and in shady places, in the viceroyalty of Santa-Fé.

A letter from Citizen MARTIN, dated Cayenne, the 7th of Frimaire last, contains some satisfactory details relative to the culture of the spices; he only waits for the favourable season to make some attempts in that of the pepper-plant. Citizen HUGUES, the Government Agent, has lately granted him a piece of ground for this purpose. He is endeavouring to distinguish what trees are the most proper to serve for tutors to the pepper-trees, giving the preference to those, which, as being susceptible of multiplying from slips, have a thick spongy bark, and which, rising to but little height, have still a long duration. But this is not the only result which he is seeking to obtain from these experiments. The Isle of Cayenne is the first island which has been cultivated in this colony; its soil, in many places, appears to be exhausted, and they are obliged to let it rest, before other plants can be committed to it, with any hope of success; besides this inconvenience, it is exposed to a scourge much more destructive to the plantations; this is the ants, who ravage and devour every thing; in some places it is impossible to guard against them, and large quantities of land have been abandoned to those insects. But since the introduction of the pepper-tree, it has been observed that they do not touch the leaves of this shrub; some plants scattered in the habitations have been respected by them. Should this fact be confirmed by large plantations, the soil of the island will be renewed successively, and its product will increase in the same proportion. Citizen Martin has been trying to lay layers of the female nutmeg-tree. If the operation succeeds, it will be, doubtless, the surest and most expeditious

expeditious method of propagating this spice, for among the nutmegs which have been sown and thrive very well, there are many more male than female individuals. He likewise proposes to engraft these last on the males, and to try, for this purpose, the different processes which may lead to a satisfactory result. As to the bread-fruit-trees, they prosper wonder-

fully. Citizen Martin announces, that he shall soon have twelve new sprigs to separate from their stocks. Some have suckers already, and the others will ere long. He has observed, that the sprigs, in general, if the branches are of any strength when they provine, (that is, lay them in the ground to propagate) produce fruit the same year.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Poor Blind Boy, a favourite Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, (never before published) composed by Mr. Hook.

MR. HOOK appears to have bestowed considerable care on this little composition. The melody is smooth and natural, and the stile true to the sentiment. The passage given to "Pity the poor Blind Boy," is particularly judicious, and a sweetly-pathetic effect is produced by the semi-tonic intervals in the concluding symphony. The rhyme, we are obliged to say, is not regularly preserved; but that must be charged to the broken measure of the words: it is not always possible, in musical expression, to give due limit to a pentameter line. For the convenience of those who sing in parts, Mr. Hook has adapted this air, on the back page, as a duetto: and we venture to say, that, if correctly performed, its effect, in this form, will be found highly agreeable and interesting.

Two Cheerful and Two Serious Glee's, composed by J. Marsh, Esq.

The first of these glee's, called "The Old Maid and her Parrot," is a production of some humour: the parts are well adjusted, and the words given with considerable point. The second, "The Widow and Child," is pathetic. The melody possesses some pathos, and expression is obviously aimed at throughout; but the accent is not always justly conceived: and without a correct accent the expression must fail. The succeeding glee is of a truly comic character; and the last, (a serious composition, called "The Patriot's Prayer") is characteristically solemn in its style. The measure of the words has, however, led Mr. Marsh into a falsity of the rhythm, which we wonder his own ear did not detect.

Periodical Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Plowden, by J. Relfe.

This sonata, in which Mr. Relfe has

introduced his own justly-admired air of "The Moon had climbed the highest Hill," is written with much taste and fancy. The introductory movement is elegant. The second movement free and playful, and the fourth and last engaging and original. We must, nevertheless, notice, that two consecutive octaves, between the bass and the upper part, have escaped Mr. Relfe, in passing from the thirteenth to the fourteenth bar of the seventh page, which we trust he will be careful to correct in the future impressions.

"Now at Moonlight's Fairy Hour." A Duett for Two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by T. Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

This duett is comprized in two movements, calculated to relieve each other with much felicity and effect. The first movement, in 6-8 siciliano, is novel, and highly pastoral in its style, and the second is pretty and animated. We must, however, object to Mr. Thompson's custom of making his second *col basso*, as at the words "Faintly gleams each dewy Steep." The effect of such a *manœuvre* will always be bald and flimsy, and certainly betrays an embarrassment which the composer should endeavour to surmount. We observe in this composition, that the engraver has uniformly tied together notes meant to be sung to different syllables; a practice very perplexing to young performers, and which we hope no composer will in future encourage.

"The Days of Delight." A Collection of Canzonetts, for One and Two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp and Piano-forte, consisting of Infancy, Youth, Love, and Marriage. The Poetry and Music entirely new, Composed by Mr. Hook.

The melodies of these canzonetts are written with an ease and characteristic freedom which at once bespeak the composer's judgment and ductility of imagination.

gination. As a little *ébauche* of human life, the words are calculated to interest the hearer; and the musical expression is correct and animated. The fourth canzonett (Marriage) is set *a duo voce*; and the harmony is adjusted with an address highly favourable to the display of the taste evinced in the melody.

Mozart's celebrated Sonata, in D, as performed at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the Piano-forte.

This is one of Mozart's best piano-forte pieces. The first and third movements are written in a brilliant and vivid style; and the second forms an elegant and judicious relief. We recommend this composition to the notice of juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which it is here arranged, being calculated to refine and improve the taste, while it advances the execution of the finger.

"*The Falling Leaf*," a favourite Song, written by Mr. C. Dibdin, and composed by Mrs. C. Dibdin.

Though the words of this song do not comprize all that the *title* bespeaks, yet Mr. Dibdin has displayed in them some poetical talent; and the fair composer of the music has acquitted herself with an address which at least augurs well of her future efforts; when experience and a more intimate acquaintance with the laws of harmony shall give directions to the effusions of her fancy.

"*This Royal Throne*," a favourite Glee for Two Trebles and a Bass, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. The Words on England by Addison.

We are glad that the composer of this glee has had the modesty to suppress his name. Is he a professor of some little reputation? Such productions will never increase it. Is he a man of respectable name? They are calculated to lessen it. The melody, if such we may call it, is quaint and meagre, the harmony ill-constructed, and the expression false.

"*Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel*." An admired Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. By G. Nezot.

This is the fourth air, arranged by Mr. Nezot, for the piano-forte. The plan of his adaptation, though neither elaborate nor refined, is calculated to please the general ear, and young practitioners will find it an improving exercise.

"*The Bird in yonder Cage confined*." A favourite Song sung by Signora Storace, in the New Opera of the Cabinet, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. Composed by Mr. Corri.

This song possesses, in a considerable degree, the merit of novelty and characteristic expression. The first movement, in six quavers, is sprightly and pleasant, while much taste and judgment are exhibited in the use Mr. Corri has made of the flageolet in the accompaniment to this movement, and in that to the succeeding recitative. The latter movement is also prettily fancied, and concludes the song with an engaging effect.

The favourite Overture to the Festival of Bacchus, as performed at Drury-lane Theatre, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Ware.

This overture consists of two movements. The first movement in the *minore* of D, forms a bold and pleasing introduction; and the subject of the second, though not remarkably novel or striking, is agreeably conceived.

Trio for Two or Three Performers on the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Tambourine. Composed by Sig. Luiga Von Esch.

This trio is written in a plain simple style. We cannot say that we trace in it any peculiarity of character, or prominence of feature. The movements, however, proceed with ease, and the passages are so constructed as to promote the improvement of the practitioner.

Madame Buonaparte's Waltz. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by G. Nezot.

This fifth air, arranged by the author for piano-forte practice, is variegated with considerable ingenuity. The simplicity of its present construction, together with its facility of execution, renders it a desirable *morceau* for juvenile practitioners.

The Haymaker's Dance, in the favourite Pantomime of Harlequin's Almanack, performed at Covent Garden Theatre. Composed by W. Ware.

This sprightly little composition is creditable to Mr. Ware's fancy and judgment. The subject is strikingly pleasing, and the digressive matter gives an attractive variety to the effect. The *minore* strain is happily conceived, and forms one of the most prominent features of the piece.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Between the 20th of March and the 20th of April.

In Consequence of a Regulation of the STAMP-OFFICE, the Periodical Publications are henceforward prohibited from adding the PRICE of New Works and the NAME of the Publisher, unless the Stamp-duty of three Shillings is paid for every Book to which such Particulars are annexed. We are therefore under the Necessity of omitting the PRICE and the NAME of the Publisher, except when we are paid the three Shillings, by the Proprietor or Publisher, for the Addition of those Particulars.

AGRICULTURE

An Essay on the Conversion of Soils; with Observations and Remarks on the Breeding of Sheep and Cattle, by Henry Hoyte, Land-valuer.

Essays on Agriculture; with a Plan for the speedy and general Improvement of Land in Great Britain, by Benjamin Bell, Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or, Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Possessions; composed by J. Aikin, M. D. and others, Volume III.

Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole, selected from his Correspondence and Papers, and connected with the History of the Times, from 1678 to 1757, by William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. &c. Illustrated with twenty-one Portraits, many of which have never before been engraved, 4to.

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A Series of Plays; in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger Passions of the Mind, by Joanna Baillie, Volume II. 8vo.

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The History of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Survey of Hibernian Affairs from the earliest Times, by Charles Coote, L. L. D.

LAW.

Reports of Cases determined in the High Court of Admiralty, by Christopher Robinson, L. L. D. Advocate, Volume III. Part 2d, containing Cases determined in 1800 and 1801.

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Histoire Naturelle de Buffon, par Sonini, 34^e livraison, or vols. 61 and 62, 8vo. bds. 14s.

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Homonimes François; ou, Mots Quidam notre langue se ressemblent, par le fou et différent par le sens, par Phillipon la Madeleine, Par. 1802, 6s.

Journal de la Société des Pharmaciens de Paris, par Fourcroy, Voquetin, Parmentier, &c. Par. An. 8, 4to. 1l. 1s.

————des Dames et des Modes, for the whole of 1802.

————Historique du Siege de Peschiera, 1801, 8vo. carte, 6s.

Manuel du Voyageur à Paris, 12mo. 3s.

————Nécessaire au Villageois pour soigner les abeilles par Lombard, Par. 1802, 8vo. fig. 2s. 6d.

Mappemonde, celeste par Maciot, Par. 1801, fig. 6s.

Masillon, petit carême Par. 1802, 2s.

————in 12, papier fin. avec portrait, 5s.

————in 18, papier velin, avec portrait, 5s.

————in 12, ————— 6s.

Medicine Légale et Police Medicale, par Mahou, par 1801, 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Memoires Secrets sur la Cour de Russie, vol. 3d, 7s.

————sur l'Egypte, tom. 2d, Par. An. 10, 7s.

Ménagerie du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle; ou, des Animaux Vivans, par Lacepede, Cuvier, &c. Par. 1801, fol. plates, 4 first livraisons, 2l. 2s.

Mentelle precé de l'Histoire de France, depuis

depuis le commencement de la Monarchie jusqu'à l'an IX. de la République, Par. 1801, in 12 broché. 2s. 6d.

Musée des Monumens François, Par. 1801, grand 8vo. fig. 14.

Nouveau Mécanisme de l'Électricité fondé sur les lois de l'équilibre, par Petetin Lyon, 1802, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Observations et Experiences sur l'Art, d'empailler et de conserver les Oiseaux, par Hinon Lyon, 1801, 8vo. br. 2s. 6d.

Œuvres Philosophiques de Lacroix, Par. 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Pièces Officielles de l'Armée d'Égypte, Par. An 9, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Les Quatre Jeux de Dames, Polonois Egyptien Echées et a trois Personnes, par

Lattement, Mentz, 1802, 3 vols. fig. 10s. 6d.

Renelle, Roman Pastoral, par Colleville, Par. 1801, in 18mo. 2s.

Œuvres de J. J. Rousseau, nouvelle édition considérablement augmentée, par Didot, l'Arné, 20 vols. papier velin cartonnées 12l. 12s.

Tableaux de la Revolution Française, folio, No. 61 to 70, 3l. 10s.

Tableaux des Systèmes de Botanique Généraux et particuliers par Fontenelle, Lyons, 1801, 7s.

Vie Polémique de Voltaire; ou, Histoire de ses Proscriptions, Par. 1802, 8vo. 6s.

Voyage en Sicile dans la Grande, Grèce et au Levant, par Riedesel, Par. 1802, 8vo. 6s.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

(The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.)

BANKRUPTCIES,

ANDREW, G. Sheffield, corn factor. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)

Alger, J. late of Bathford, now of Walcot, Somerset, soap-maker. (Randolph, Bath)

Anderson, C. Newcastle, cheesemonger. (Nelson, Swallow street)

Anderson, J. Clare street, butcher. (Wilson, Moorfields)

Besley, J. James street, Manchester square, plated patent fire iron maker. Kiernan Furnival's inn

Bluet, G. West Smithfield, coffee house keeper. (Johnstone, Southampton court, Queen's square)

Brown, A. Seven Oaks, butcher. (Webb, St. Thomas's street, Southwark)

Beauchamp, R. and E. Lloyd, Kerby street, Hatton Garden, lacemen. (Done, Berkley street, Clerkenwell)

Blinkhorn, W. and J. Mulgrave, Foster lane, merchants and silk weavers. (Berry, Charlotte row, Mansion house)

Burrough, J. Chiswell street, hosiery and haberdasher. (Daun and Teesdale, Threadneedle street)

Baggs, C. Liverpool, merchant, late of Dublin, scrivener. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)

Bodenham, W. Shrewsbury, mercer, &c. (Roffey, Kirby street)

Bowles, W. and W. Hannah, Blackfriars road, oilmen. (Holloway, Chancery lane)

Brooke, F. W. Farrar, and R. Rose, Basinghall street, warehousemen. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)

Britain, G. Bristol, grocer. (Lewn and James, Gray's inn)

Bodecker, A. W. Old Jewry, merchant. Crowder and Lavie, Frederick's place

Cumming, P. Union court, Broad street, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)

Carter, R. Witham, linen draper. (Ludlow and Richardson, Monument yard)

Curtis, T. Frith street, painter and glazier. (Roffey, King street, Holborn)

Collins, C. Ashburne, Derby, grocer, and tea dealer. (Michell, Union court, Broad street)

Carruthers, J. Liverpool, joiner. Blackstock, Temple

Coxon, J. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant, (surviving partner of R. Henderson.) (Smith and Scott, Basinghall street)

Deacon, T. Queen's elm, Chelsea, carpenter. (Carter and Sheffield, Prescot street)

De Costa, Jacob Mendez, Thavie's inn, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry)

Drake, K. and Ebenezer Goddard, Newgate street, wine merchants, &c. (Mills, Ely place)

De Mendes, S. Wilton street, Finsbury square, merchant. (Walton, Girdler's hall)

Davies, R. Park lane, saddler. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Edwards, W. Short's buildings, Clerkenwell, bowstring manufacturer. (Henson, Martlet court, Bow street)

Entwistle, W. Entwistle, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Haworth, Turton near Bolton)

Fenwick, E. Kingston on Hull, inn keeper. (Gale, Hull)

Farrow, T. Durham, grocer and cheesemonger. (Jopson, Lincoln's inn)

Gardner, F. Great St. Helens, under writer. (Robinson, Prescot street)

Grimge, J. Unbridge, broker. (Mills, Ely place)

Hodgson, C. and Alletson, Sunderland, linen drapers. (Spedding, Temple)

Hornby, N. Newcastle, woollen draper. (Wilson, Lincoln's inn fields)

Hall, J. Henstridge, late of Finsbury place, now of Cheap- side, merchant. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital square)

Hanford, J. Alford, inn keeper. (Roffey, Kirby street)

Hirst, D. Linley, Huddersfield, cloth dresser. (Battye, Chancery lane)

Hollyoch, W. Giles, Camberwell, butcher. (Warrand, Arundel street)

James, N. Liverpool, Factor. (Wilson and Broad, Union street, Southwark)

Johnson, D. St. Paul's Church yard, Trunk maker. (Walton, Girdler's inn)

James, N. and R. Black, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)

Jewitt, W. Snaith Lodge, Yorkshire, brandy merchant and seedsman. (Wright and Reynolds, Temple)

King, J. Coventry, inn holder. (Sturdy, Symond's inn)

Kirwan, B. late of Duke's court, Bow street, now of Royal row, Lambeth, vintner. (Ovendon, Jermyn street)

Lee, J. Church street, Lambeth, mariner. (Saward, Princes street, Rotherhithe)

Lomas, R. Stockport, cotton spinner. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings)

Lovell, W. H. Fetter lane, Leather seller. (Ware, Gray's inn)

Maitland, D. New Bridge street, merchant. (Walton, Girdler's hall)

Mickleton, T. Lynn, taylor and woollen draper. (Davies, Lothbury)

Mourilyan, S. Deal, taylor and draper. (Gotobed, Brown, and Gotobed, Norfolk street, Strand)

Moke, C. Bucklerbury, merchant. (Pike, Gray's inn)

Moody, M. Westockwith, Miferton, Nottinghamshire, Ship builder. (Young, Carlisle street, Scho square)

Moseley, J. and J. Rose, Birmingham, factors. (Alexander, Bedford row)

Marriott, J. Unbridge, shop keeper. (Shaw, Clement's inn)

McHenry, B. Stratford on Avon, mercer. (Smart, Staple inn)

Norton, J. Drury lane, victualer. (Earnshaw, Red cross street)

Nesbit, J. E. Stewart, and J. Nesbit, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants. (Norris and Robinson, Lincoln's inn)

Oddy, Joshua Jephson, and John, St. Mary Axe, merchants. (Crowder and Lewrie, Frederick's inn)

Poole, S. Hewish mills, Crewkerne, miller. (Palmer, Barnard's inn)

Quinton, M. Bristol, taylor. (Gabel, Lincoln's inn)

Rose, J. Olton, Sochall, tanner. (Shincox, Birmingham)

Russell, J. Moorfields, broker. (Huffey and England, Old Broad street)

Staveley, L. Halifax, merchant. Colthurst, Bedford row

Sing, T. Herden, Stockport, grocer. (Milne, Temple)

Seward, P. and T. Pison, Southampton, merchants. (North and Curry, Southampton)

Tunnichiff, J. and M. Macclesfield, button and twist manufacturers. (Ellis, Curator street)

Thompson, S. Liverpool, linen merchant. (Kearley, Temple)

Taylor, W. Eltham, corn dealer. (Townshend and Roffell, Southwark)

Ward, T. Newcastle, merchant. (Jackson, Hatton Garden)

Wright, J. Piccadilly, bookseller. (Dawson, Warwick street, Golden square)

Wells,

Wells, J. and W. late of Swallow Street, but now of Noble Street, mercers. (Gleadhill, Louthbury)
 Wilkin, S. and I. Burrow, High Wycomb and Great Marlow, bankers, and linen drapers. (Shenton, Sessions house)
 Webb, S. Melksham, carpenter. (Moule, King Street, Holborn)
 Wood, R. Liverpool, merchant, (Griffiths, Lincoln's inn)
 Woolfencroft, R. Timperley, inn keeper. (Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester)
 Willings, L. Strand, butcher. (Mathews, Castle Street, Holborn)
 Wade, T. Great St. Helens, drug merchant. (Ward, Denbents, and Greaves, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atherton, T. N. Liverpool, merchant, April 17
 Anderson, G. Eury St. Edmunds, inn keeper, May 1
 Aliwood, T. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder, May 4
 Allcock, R. Hampton, blacksmith, May 11
 Armstrong, Sarah, Bath, ironmonger and brazier, May 11
 Bowers, E. and A. Reid, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, May 1
 Blagrove, W. Abingdon, miller, April 19
 Brydon, J. Charing Cross, printseller, April 27
 Bell, J. (Surviving Partner of B. Jordan, and R. Cullin,) merchant, May 22
 Bewick, J. jun. Monkwearmouthshire, butcher, April 23
 Battye, J. Wilton Street, Moorfields, auctioneer, May 11
 Bedford, J. Holborn bridge, linen draper, May 4
 Bland, W. Birmingham, grocer, May 3
 Blakey, G. mile end, shipowner, May 11
 Branbury, S. Basinghall Street, broker, May 8
 Boulton, D'Arcy, P. Morgan, T. Morgan, J. Gaspar Van-couver, and B. Stow, Cuper's bridge, merchants.— separate Estates and Effects, May 15
 Bently, C. and J. Dale, Norwich, warehousemen, May 8
 Brady, J. Ipswich, linen draper, May 8
 Bamber, W. Chorley, muslin manufacturer, May 12
 Churchill, W. Somerton, Somerset, maltster, May 3
 Coker, J. Stockport, and S. Collier, Manchester, cotton spinners, May 15
 Ditto and Ditto, the separate Estates, May 15
 Chapman, W. Devonshire Street, ship insurance broker, May 8
 Crookes, W. Liverpool, corn merchant, May 4
 Collett, J. Strand, oilman, &c. May 15
 Casey, G. Old Change, factor, May 11
 Cleaton, S. Strand, carver and gilder, June 5
 Drinkwater, P. Manchester, and T. Dakeyne, Darley-dale, corn factors, April 22
 Dormer, M. Curtain road, Shoreditch, soap maker, May 8
 Ellis, P. Liverpool, merchant, May 10
 Esmens, J. Abingdon, carrier, May 19
 Pitt, T. Swansea, haberdasher, May 22
 Fozard, J. sen. Letitia Fozard, and J. Fozard, jun. Park lane, table keepers, June 5
 Fox, G. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, taylor, May 4
 Frost, J. Redon, taylor, May 5
 Fullwood, J. Barbican, pawn broker, May 8
 Gregory, J. Wolverhampton, soap maker, &c. May 4
 Gardner, T. C. Brentford, ironmonger, May 10
 Gregory, A. Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, taylor, May 11
 Hook, J. and W. Turner, bridge foot, Westminster, coal merchant, April 27
 Harris, R. West Street, Seven Dials, surviving Partner of B. C. Swabb, May 1
 Heaton, G. jun. Leeds, oil merchant, May 22
 Hartinck, J. C. J. Hutchinson, and W. Playfair; separate Estate of Hartinck, April 30.

Hartley, S. Grassington, mercer, May 11
 Hough, S. Manchester, merchant, May 3
 Hamilton, J. Paternoster row, bookseller, May 8
 Heathcote, J. Liverpool, corn dealer, (Surviving Partner of J. Caton), May 10
 Hawkins, R. King's-on-Hull, cabinet maker, May 13
 Irwin, J. Aldgate High Street, inn keeper, April 30
 James, Z. Clapton, baker, May 8
 James, R. Lydford, Penryn, dealer, May 4
 Kings, J. South Kilworth, dealer, May 14
 Lewis D. and R. Potter, Mansion house Street, linen draper, May 4
 Lunn, J. W. Laurence Poulney lane, merchant, May 1
 Lunn, J. Benait, shop keeper, April 30
 Lacey, S. Tooley Street, oilman, May 4
 Loveace, A. A. Hanway Street, Oxford Road, May 15
 Levy, M. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, merchant, May 22
 Larard, F. Manchester, liquor merchant, May 12
 Marshall, R. Adwick upon Green, corn trader, April 15
 Maffettman, T. H. Bucklebury, warehouseman, May 11
 Maton, J. Holborn, hatter, May 8
 Mills, J. Brook's green, Hammer Smith, linen draper, May 11
 Mac Cullom, J. Bristol, merchant, April 29
 Moore, Jane Elizabeth, Bermondsey Street, leather dresser, May 1
 Mafton, T. Birmingham, grocer, May 3
 Maclean, C. Cloth fair, woollen draper, May 4
 Malcom, S. Old Broad Street, broker, May 19
 Nutt, J. Leicester, grocer, May 14
 Oakes, R. Snow hill, cabinet maker, May 1
 Offman, E. Hackney, baker, May 8
 Offney, J. P. Kingsland Road, brewer, May 4
 Owen, R. and W. Marale, Houndstitch, copper Smith, May 8
 Onion, F. jun. Croydon, miller, May 11
 Price, R. H. Manchester, grocer, May 11
 Phillips, E. Foster lane, oilman, May 22
 Purcell, Eliz. and T. Wingfield Purcell, New Street, Fetter lane, glass dealers, May 25
 Rencher, D. Carey lane, velvet ribbon and fancy hat manufacturer, May 15
 Rawlinson, W. St. John's Street, Staffordshire warehouseman, May 22
 Phillips, J. Rofs, innholder, April 29
 Role, C. St. Ann Westminster, cheesemonger, May 4
 Rackliff, J. Henley on Thames, grocer, April 24
 Reynolds, W. Everham, druggist, May 11
 Remington, I. Leeds, maltster, &c. May 13
 Robertson, A. Castle court, Birchen lane, merchant May 11
 Sharpless, R. Anderton, shopkeeper, April 17
 Stears, Sarah, Leeds, linen draper, May 7
 Scott, J. and F. Roach, Castle Street, Leicester fields, linen drapers, May 4
 Saul, T. and J. Reynolds, Manchester, woollaplers, May 4
 Spencer, W. Saffron hill, victualler, May 4
 Schulze, W. and P. Unger, Little Britain, merchants, May 4
 Spittle, P. Wednesbury, gun lock maker, May 8
 Smith, T. Walworth, grocer, May 15
 Tipping, Ebenezer, Liverpool, soap boiler, April 10
 Tucker, J. and J. Exeter, merchants, April 19
 Tankard, J. and R. Birmingham, tanners, April 23
 Thompson, R. Wood Street, silk manufacturer, May 4
 Thorn, W. Drury lane, woollen draper, May 8
 Whitehead, W. Lacby, shop keeper, April 17
 Woodcock, W. St. Martin's lane, plumber, May 15
 Williams, H. Crickhowell, scrivener, April 22
 Wilson, P. Wardour Street, victualler, May 15
 Whitaker, J. Doncaster, wine merchant, May 7
 Wilson, W. Nine Elms, Spanish leather dresser, May 4
 Wetherel, T. Sunderland, brazier, May 20.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
PODAGRA	5	Menorrhagia	7
Hypochondriasis	14	Leucorrhœa	19
Hysteria	17	Epilepsia	3
Typhus	27	Afcites and Anasarca	21
Dyspnœa	18	Angina	10
Asthénia	23	Scabies	8
Hæmoptysis	6	Scarlatina	19
Dysenteria	5	Paralysis	4
Diarrhœa	13	Erysipelas	7
Verues	9	Morbi Infantiles	31
Amenorrhœa	29		

Although

Although gout is a disease of very rare occurrence at the dispensary, several unequivocal instances of it have recently fallen under the observation of the writer of this article.

The nature, and of course the proper treatment of this disease, if the Reporter be right, has, in general, been radically misunderstood. There can be no doubt that gout is as decidedly hereditary, as any of those disorders which are called so. No disease, however, is, in strict accuracy, hereditary; since if it were, it must invariably descend from parent to child, which is notoriously not the case with any one of the numerous maladies that afflict the human constitution. It is the *predisposition* only, or *propensity* to disease that can be inherited.

It is a common, but certainly not a just opinion, that low living acts as an almost infallible preservative against the gout. Gout is, in every instance preceded by symptoms of indigestion, and, of course, must be occasioned by any cause moral or physical, that weakens the strength, or that has a tendency to relax the tone of the stomach. Such an effect is as likely to be produced by a course of severe abstinence, as by one of luxurious excess. But for the most part, a paroxysm is induced not by *habits* of living, but by occasional *deviations*. If for instance a man whose daily regimen is confined to unseasoned food, and who in general refrains altogether from fermented liquors, were upon an extraordinary occasion to partake liberally of a turtle feast, and to swallow a bottle of wine after it, in order to digest what he had already swallowed, he would, provided his constitution were hereditarily tainted, be almost sure, before the next morning, to be brought to repentance by the agonies of a cruelly torturing disorder. And in like manner if a gouty Alderman were suddenly to adopt the plain and simple diet of a hermit, he could not fail, in a few days, to feel the punishment that was due to so violent and unwholesome a transition.

The case of one of the late private patients of the Reporter, affords strong confirmation to several of the preceding observations, and gives practical proof of what might otherwise be slighted merely as scholastic theory and hypothesis. The patient, in consequence of an inflammation of the fauces, was induced to live for a whole week almost entirely upon water gruel and lemonade, although he had been previously accustomed to a full and generous diet; and at the conclusion of this period of unusual

abstinence, he was attacked for the first time, although arrived at nearly the fortieth year of his life, with a violent paroxysm of the gout. This was in a very few days removed by the application of strong stimuli, both internally and externally administered. Since his recovery he has not suffered any inconvenience from wine and highly flavoured food, but has in several instances, been threatened by incipient symptoms of a relapse, in consequence of having barely *tasted* a vegetable acid.

The catalogue, at the head of this article, shews that the humbler classes claim the privilege of imitating the fashionable world in their diseases, although they are unable to cope with them in their manners, their luxuries, or their vices. What are too vaguely called *nervous* disorders, compose a large proportion of the disorders of the poor. Nor ought these complaints, in any rank of society, to be treated with levity and indifference, from an idea that they are merely fanciful, and altogether under the controul of the will. They have in general been considered as imaginary, but in fact they are as real and even *physical* diseases as gout, rheumatism, or catarrh.*

The practice too prevalent of laughing at or scolding an hypochondriacal or hysterical patient, is equally cruel and ineffectual. No person was ever laughed or scolded out either of hysteria or hypochondriasis. It is scarcely likely that you should elevate a person's spirits by insulting his understanding. The temporary external expression of such disorders, may be checked by the coercive influence of shame or fear; but in doing this, the same kind of risk is incurred as arises from the repelling of a cutaneous eruption, which, although it conceal the outward appearance, never fails still farther to establish the internal strength, to increase the danger,

* In this remark far it is from the wish or the intention of the writer, to inculcate, or even to grant the faintest countenance to, the degrading and immoral doctrine of the miserable materialist; who, in opposition to the high dignity, and to the only valuable expectations of man, struggles to persuade himself, that the *mind* of which he is conscious, is nothing more than one of the various *properties* of his material and perishable frame. Such an hypothesis betrays a direct and glaring tendency to undermine the bases, and to annihilate the excellence of virtue. Virtue, according to this theory, is a mere affection of the nerves, and benevolence is reduced to the level of a secretion.

and to protract the perpetuity of the disease.

In such cases, the great object of the medical practitioner ought to be, without apparent design, to divert the attention of his patient from any melancholy subject of remembrance or anticipation. This is most effectually done by those means that are calculated to direct his notice to external objects, or to engage him in some mechanical occupation.

Perhaps one of the principal causes of the alarmingly increased prevalence of nervous diseases at the present time, is the modern cultivation among ladies, of what is called a *literary taste*, that is, a taste for works of sentiment and fancy, which too frequently induces an inattention to, and even a contempt for, that minute detail of housewifery, and the various operations of manual ingenuity, by which the matrons and virgins of former periods, not only in an essential manner contributed to domestic comfort and accommodation, but likewise secured themselves in a great measure from that indulgence of passion, and those consequent diseases of the imagination, to which so many females of more recent days have fallen the melancholy victims.

Among the instances of fever that have occurred during the last month, one is remarkable for having been received from the effluvia of a church-yard, almost contiguous to the dispensary. The case alluded to was, that of a boy about eleven years of age, who, after having made marbles of the clay, amused himself in playing with them, with his companions, on the graves of the recently deceased.

A case of a similar nature was noticed in the first of these reports; and another occurred to the Writer not many months since, at a considerable distance from the metropolis.

A grave-digger, at present under the care of the Reporter, has been, since he entered into his employment, very frequently attacked with fever, which from circumstances evidently appeared to have been occasioned by the noxious nature of his occupation. Such facts as these demonstrate in a most impressive manner, the danger arising from church-yards situated in the centre of populous towns: those consecrated spots, which were destined to be the peaceful repositories of the dead, are thus too frequently converted into fertile sources of mischief and misery to the living. This must prove the case in a still more aggravated degree, in those cemeteries which are excessively and indecently crowded; in which, strata above strata of cadaverous matter lie in the closest contact, and where one body is not unfrequently mutilated or removed to give place to another. Such a soil as this, composed entirely of human relics, constitutes an accumulated mass of malignant and almost irresistible contagion. Independently of such physical considerations, there is no man, in spite of all his reasonings, but must feel a sentimental repugnance to molest the quiet, and to violate the sanctity of the grave.

The general records of mortality have of late been unusually crowded; but a still more peculiar fatality seems to have prevailed for these few last months among men of extraordinary genius, and of the most eminent moral and intellectual endowments. So many lights of the world as Pulteney, Darwin, Moore, Wakefield, Geddes, and the late Duke of Bedford, have rarely within so brief a space been lost to the community.

I. R.

25 East-street, Red Lion Square,
April 24th, 1802.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. POTT'S PATENT *for an* ARTIFICIAL LEG.

A Patent has been granted to Mr. Pott, of Belford, Northumberland, for an Artificial Leg, which is made of light materials, and has great resemblance to the bony and fleshy parts of the natural leg. By this the wearer is enabled to avoid those semi-circular motions, which most artificial legs require: all its motions are perfectly at his command; he has the power of turning the foot inward and outward, and can imitate almost every

motion that can be performed by the natural leg. The wearer of Mr. Pott's artificial leg can, with the utmost ease, sit, kneel, rise, pull on and off a boot, and even walk several miles without incurring great fatigue.

This ingenious invention was the offspring of necessity: the Patentee having unfortunately suffered amputation above the knee, was led to contrive the best possible method of supplying the deficiency. Although we presume not to anticipate the merits of future inventions, yet we shall be

be fully justified in giving a decided preference to Mr. Pott's invention, compared with all former ones of the same kind. In giving this as our opinion, we have only followed the decided testimonies given by almost all the principal surgeons in London and Edinburgh.

The above patent is now the property of Mr. W. Sheldrake, No. 483, in the Strand, near Charing Cross, who takes great pleasure in exhibiting to the curious and men of science the principle of the invention.

MR. DICKENSON'S (LONG-ACRE), PATENT for certain IMPROVEMENTS in the CONSTRUCTION of, and ADDITIONS to, SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

MR. DICKINSON assumes that the principal defect in the common construction of saddles, &c. arises from the want of elasticity of the materials of which they are composed. This induces the necessity of girthing the animal too tight, which impedes the respiration, as well as endangers the girths. With respect to the crupper, he conceives it almost impossible, with the common construction of saddles and harness, to observe that just medium which shall preserve the saddle in its proper place, and yet not incommode the animal. His own improvements consist in the addition of certain elastic springs, interposed between the parts of these articles of horse-furniture. He lodges one or more spiral springs, similar to those made use of in spring steel-yards, in certain cavities, to which a piece of cat-gut or wire is fastened, or made to bear against one end of it; this, when drawn or acted upon, causes the parts of the spring to approach more nearly together. To the end of the catgut are fixed straps, or other fastenings, for the ready fixing of the girth, crupper, &c. in the usual manner.

The spiral springs are inclosed in proper receptacles, which form a separate piece capable of being applied or attached between the saddle and the extremity of the girth, crupper, &c. so as to communicate to the said appendages the effect of its own elasticity in the longitudinal direction.

Mr. Dickinson includes all materials, forms, and shapes in his patent; steel, however, he thinks the best substance, and the spiral the most commodious form. In some cases he makes use of *caoutchouc*, or common Indian rubber.

MR. FRANCIS BREWIN'S (BERMONDSEY), PATENT for an IMPROVED METHOD of TANNING.

THIS improved process of tanning consists in consolidating floaters and taps, that is, by drawing the oozes for the vats, and handlers from the floaters, and working the oozes through the floaters, in every respect, as though they were a set of taps, and using them, at the same time, in the nature of floaters, by handling the greenest packs in them. These vats Mr. Brewin calls floating-taps. Twenty or twenty-five vats of nearly the same size, in the form of a square or parallelogram, constitute one complete tan-yard: of these, two or three of the center vats are used as spenders, four or six immediately next are floating-taps, each containing an eye and a false bottom. The rest are vats and handlers in which the fresh bark is used. One floating-tap is kept empty to contain the whole of the ooze and bark in a vat or handler, into which floating vat the ooze and bark are drawn from vat or handler. A pump is used to draw off the ooze.

By disposing the spenders, taps, vats, &c. in the manner described, barrows or long shoots will seldom if ever be required. And the material advantages derived from this process are, the leather is made of a superior quality, being more solid and weighty than other leather, and is manufactured in less time: the leather, when curried, will be much more water-proof than common leather, as it will take in more oil in the process of currying; the leather will be much tougher than other leather; the labour, as well as the quantity of bark, required in the process, is less in this than in the common method of tanning.

MR. MATTHEW MURRAY'S (LEEDS), PATENT for a METHOD of constructing the AIR-PUMP, and sundry other PARTS belonging to a STEAM-ENGINE, by which there will be a SAVING of FUEL, and an increased POWER obtained.

MR. MURRAY'S invention embraces six principal objects:—1. By the new air-pump, the air is discharged without its having to make any effort in opening of valves, or pressing through a body of water, and in causing the water and air to be discharged separately, and different ways: it is effected by taking out the air alone by one bucket, and the water alone by another, or by an eduction-pipe 28 feet long. 2. The second principle is an improved method of packing the cylinder-

lid, stuffing-boxes, &c. by bringing the removable parts of each to come in immediate contact with one another. 3. and 4. The two next improvements relate to the construction and circular motion of the valves, the two uppermost being inverted, and the valve-rods are made to pass through reservoirs of oil, or other liquid matter, which effectually prevents the air from insinuating itself into the engine. 5. The next principle is a new method of connecting the piston-rod to the parallel-motion. 6. And the last relates to the construction of fire-places, by which the smoke arising from the fire is consumed, and made part of the fuel.

It would be impossible to give any accurate idea of the several particulars of this invention, without the assistance of a plate, we must therefore content ourselves with the above recital of the advantages proposed by the Patentee.

MR. GEORGE BODLEY'S (EXETER), PATENT for a PORTABLE STOVE or KITCHEN for the PURPOSE of dressing VICTUALS.

THE object of this patent is, we presume, to save as much as possible the expence of fuel. The whole stove, which consists of three principal parts, an oven, a fire-place, and appurtenances; and a fountain or warm closet is made of cast or wrought iron plates, properly fastened together with screws or rivets, except the sides and bottom of the fire-place and ash-hole, which are composed of bricks set in mortar, loam, &c. The fire-place is in the middle, between the oven and warm-closet. While the stove is in use, the fire is inclosed by an iron door, so that the smoke and heat must necessarily pass through a funnel, which ascending close to one side of the oven, is carried round the other three sides, under the ash hole and hot-closet, and then ascends again by the

outer side of the closet into a chimney, which conveys it into the open air.

The top of the apparatus, which Mr. Bodley calls the mantle, is a flat iron plate, and, from its constant heat, when the stove is at work, is capable of broiling, boiling, stewing, &c.

Observation.—This kitchen seems very well calculated to answer its professed end, but why it is designated as *portable* we are at some loss to understand; if the iron plates are thin, and the stove set up in the open air, the well-known conducting power of the metal would dissipate a great part of the heat; if very thick, the weight of the materials would render it unfit to be carried from place to place, a property which is naturally included in a *portable machine*. A remark of this kind struck us very forcibly when giving an account of Mr. Walker's portable stove.—See Monthly Magazine, vol. xii. p. 336.

MR. J. LEWIS'S (OLD-STREET, MIDDLESEX), for a METHOD of PREVENTING ACCIDENTS by a HORSE or HORSES drawing a CARRIAGE or CARRIAGES.

By means of rings fitted to the harness, and bolts adapted to them, the horse or horses, are fastened with a chain to the carriage; from the part of the carriage to which the chain is fixed proceeds a handle to the place most convenient to be laid hold of by the driver, who can instantly disengage the horse from the chaise. The same pressure which sets the horse at liberty, in case of a two wheel carriage, throws out two legs, one before and another behind, so that the chaise still keeps its level. And that the rider may be in no danger of falling forward by the sudden stopping of the carriage, each of the legs has a wheel; thus the motion will be gradually retarded. Mr. Lewis's invention is applicable to curricles and other carriages, the principle of which is explained in the patent with a number of drawings.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1802.

FRANCE.

THE important discussions relative to the Definitive Treaty are at length concluded, and the Treaty itself was signed at Amiens, in a rough copy, on the 25th, and in a fair copy on the 27th of March, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Ba-

tavia. It is an event highly momentous to the interests of this country, and indeed to those of the world.

Malta is, however, to be restored in its integrity to its ancient Lords, the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem; the French and English are to be equally excluded from all the dignities of the Order, and the

the independence of the island is guaranteed by England, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

The Concordat lately submitted to the Legislature of France contains the following regulations. The Archbishops are to receive 15,000 livres a year, or nearly 800l.—the Bishops 10,000, or upwards of 500l.—the rectors in large towns 1,500 livres, or between 70l. and 80l.—and in villages 1000 livres, or between 50l. and 60l. The Government, it is said, will pay the clergy of all sects, except the Jews, who must pay their own. It is said that the day before the Concordat was presented, a private sitting of the Tribunal was held, in which Carnot, one of the new Members, spoke very strongly against the Concordat, and the present *anti-revolutionary* state of France.

In the Legislative Assembly Lucien Bonaparte made a brilliant speech in favour of the Concordat, which was carried in the affirmative, and declared by the President to be a law of the State.

The Chief Consul of France has very modestly put himself at the head of the Christian Church. "I and his Holiness (said Bonaparte) have made choice of you, &c." when he addressed himself to the Cardinal Legate.

By the new regulation Protestants and Papists are placed, as they should be, upon equal footing, and equally entrusted with the only arms with which they should ever engage—we mean those of fair argument and discussion; *reason* and the right of *private judgment* has prevailed over bigotry and superstition. It may be asserted, it is true, with respect to France itself, that her own individual possession of liberty is but nominal—that the Chief Consul has, at this moment, a control superior to that possessed by most of the Bourbons—and that the new system of patronizing religion is a mere farce and mockery with respect to himself, and intended for no other purpose than that of advancing his own ambitious views, and securing himself in the supreme power. But the more dishonour we admit the Chief Consul to be in his professions, the more we behold him, in order to secure his situation, compelled to consult the will of the people—the more we behold the triumph of popular opinion, the supremacy of the majesty of the people.

* * * In our next Magazine we shall insert a correct copy of the Concordat.

WEST INDIES.

By his Majesty's brig *Raven*, Captain Saunders, which arrived at Spithead on

the 10th of April, Government received dispatches from St. Domingo, containing the important information that Toussaint, after sustaining a defeat, had retired with his army into the interior part of the island. The army of Toussaint, it is said, fought with the greatest desperation.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th of April asserts, that the dispatches brought to Brest by Jerome Bonaparte says, that General Leclerc seems to consider, the formidable obstacles which presented themselves on his first landing, very nearly overcome, and that he had great hopes of subjugating Toussaint. All the coast, and the whole of the ports, are in possession of the French. The blacks, in their retreat, set fire to several of the places which they were obliged to evacuate, and a number of the white inhabitants, it is said, have been put to death by them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 29th of March, said, he was happy that there would now be laid before the House and the public a clear statement of the expenditure of the Civil List, which would serve to do away the charges made by ignorance, malevolence, and disaffection; it would shew what part of the Civil List was expended on his Majesty's person, and what on his government. After a detail respecting the amount of the Civil List, and the sums granted in aid of it, in 1769, 1775, 1776, 1784, and 1786, he came to the present application, being for 990,053l. a sum which, he contended, was extremely small, to have been incurred in a space of 16 years, in the latter part of which every thing was raised to an unusual price, and a great part of which was at a period of war, which necessarily occasioned additional expences. He then concluded by moving, That a sum not exceeding 990,053l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the like sum due and owing from the Civil List Revenues, on the 1st day of January, 1802. Mr. Fox delivered a very long and eloquent speech, after declaring that it was his wish to smooth the difficulties of the Royal Family, instead of embarrassing them; but with what face could Ministers come down to Parliament and say, "You have fixed the Civil List at 900,000l. but we have actually made 250,000l. addition—you have made one law, and we have acted on another." He then dwelt upon the expences paid to the law department. We find, upon inspection, a sum of not less than 1624l. paid in the year 1800, to W. Baldwin, esq. as Counsel to the Secretary

cretary of State, as a *reward for his advice*. Mr. Fox concluded a most brilliant, sound, and constitutional speech, by recommending to the House to address the Throne, in language different from that of servility, to suggest to his Majesty, that he ought to reject the insidious advice of his Courtiers and Ministers who misled him into unnecessary expence, that it was his duty, in all matters of finance, to comply with the restrictions of Parliament. Mr. Pitt observed, that he should have no occasion to trouble the House at great length. He contended that there had been no unnecessary profusion; and that from the numerous precedents that had occurred, it was an established point, that the grant of a particular sum did not preclude Parliament from providing for a deficiency. Mr. Tierney, though he highly approved of the general reasoning of Mr. Fox, could not agree with him in his position, that no instance could occur in which a Motion for the payment of arrears on the Civil List could be constitutionally entertained by the House. Still less, however, could he agree with Mr. Pitt, that the mere circumstance of the debt having accrued was any ground for the House agreeing to its liquidation, without any previous inquiry into its nature, and a satisfactory statement that it was the result of unavoidable causes. Mr. Rose, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Banks, severally spoke, and the House divided on the Amendment—for leaving the Chair 46—against it 223.—The original question was then put, when there appeared Ayes 223—Noes 51.

Mr. Manners Sutton, on the 31st of March, brought forward his Motion for an inquiry respecting the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince of Wales. The grant under which the Duchy of Cornwall became the sole and personal property of the Heir Apparent to the Crown, was originally by King Edward III. to his infant son, for the express purpose of making a suitable provision for the high and dignified station of the Heir Apparent, independent of the Crown. The reigning Monarch, therefore, was not entitled to receive the revenues of the Duchy during the minority of the Prince, as no minority existed, in so far as respected these revenues. He wished it to be understood, that this was not a question between his Majesty and the Prince, but between the Prince and the nation. In the latest instance, that of Frederic, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II. that Prince, on his father's

accession, was within a year of being of age. Immediately on his coming of age, an account was rendered and paid to him of the revenues of the Duchy from the day of his father's accession. Mr. Sutton concluded by moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire what sums of money, accruing from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, had been received during the minority of the Prince." The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted, that a strong sense of public duty compelled him to the ungracious task of opposing the present Motion. He would not, however, give any thing like a decided opinion on the subject of his Royal Highness's present claims. He proceeded to observe, that no man in the House, or the country, was more anxious to accelerate the liquidation of his Royal Highness's debts than he was. He regarded, in all its force, the argument in favour of the original Motion, drawn from his Royal Highness's declared determination, to appropriate whatever should arise from these claims to accomplish this end. At present, however, he deemed it his duty, but which he performed with great reluctance, to move, "That the House pass to the Order of the Day." Among the rest of the speakers on this occasion were Mr. Erskine, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney General, Mr. Jefferys, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Jones. The House then divided.—For the Order of the Day 160—against it 103—majority against the Prince's claims 57.

The next day the Act to prevent Treating at Elections was read a second time.

On the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 3d of April, a variety of articles of Supply were voted, particularly the sum of 1,690,218l. 19s. 6³/₄d. paid for bounties on the importation of corn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 5th of April, brought forward his Budget. Without following him through the dry details of finance, it will be sufficient for us to mention, that from his statements it appeared, that should Parliament repeal the Income-tax, there would be a sum of 97,934,000l. for the interest of which, being 3,162,000l. new taxes must be imposed. The new taxes he proposed were—1. Additional duties on beer, malt, and hops, viz. 1¹/₂d. additional duty on each bushel of malt, and a penny on each pound of hops; to take off the drawback of 1s. 4d. per barrel received by the common brewer at the time when

when Lord North, in 1786, imposed a duty on beer, and an additional duty of 2d. per barrel on strong beer, subject this year to a drawback of 6s. So that on the whole, the duty per barrel on beer this year is 5s. 5d. and hereafter 5s. 11d.—This tax he estimated at two millions.—

2. An addition to the assessed taxes. He would propose that the existing assessed taxes should be repealed, and that they should be modified and increased so as to produce an augmentation of nearly one third. There were three classes, however, to which he would propose to make no addition.—These were stage-coaches, taxed-carts, and horses used in husbandry, where the farmer does not keep more than two. He proposed, likewise, that a tax should be imposed on clerks or shopmen, in certain cases. It is known that frequently persons of this description perform the business of servants, thus enabling those with whom they live to evade the duty on servants. He should move then, that the master shall be taxed 10s. each for every one of them. This, together with the other additions to the assessed taxes, he stated at 1,000,000l. The third and last article was a tax on imports and exports, being a modification of the convoy-tax. Instead of the present mode of duty *ad valorem*, he proposed that a schedule of 500 articles should be drawn up, with a statement of the duty to which each article should be subject. From this he expected to draw a tax of 1,000,000l. making in the whole 4,000,000l. of new taxes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also stated, that it was his intention shortly to lay before the House calculations as to the Sinking Fund, and a plan by which, in forty-five years, the National Debt might be completely paid off. At present there was every prospect of a long and lasting peace, which would enable the country to make suitable exertions.

On the 12th of April, in the House of Commons, came on the Impeachment of the late Ministers. Sir Francis Burdett Jones said, the time was now arrived when the House was fully competent to form a just estimate of the conduct of Ministers during the war, and when there no longer existed those objections which had heretofore been always made, of premature interference with the Executive Government. Now was the time for these men to account for the oceans of blood they had shed, and the millions of treasure they had squandered in a bloody and fruitless contest. Their conduct in plunging the country into an unjust and unnecessary war, was best seen in the result

of that war; in which, notwithstanding all the boasted triumphs, Ministers had attained no one purpose for which they fought. But if they were unsuccessful against foreign enemies, they had triumphed over the laws and constitution of the country. Year after year they had wantonly suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and thus armed, issued general warrants, arrested indiscriminately, and such persons as they could not, by threats and promises, induce to become their tools, they immured in the prison of Coldbath-fields.—[*We lament that we are not able to make room for the whole of this matchless Speech, but as it has been printed separately, and also in the Parliamentary Registers, posterity will be at no loss to consult it.*]—Mr. Sturt seconded the Motion—Earl Temple opposed it.—Lord Belgrave, after a speech of some length against the Motion, moved the Thanks of the House to the late Ministers for their great services during the war. But upon the recommendation of the Speaker he withdrew his Motion. The House then divided—for the original Motion 39, against it 240.

The Secretary at War, on the 14th of April, brought forward his plan with respect to the Militia. The objects of it are the consolidation of the existing laws, the augmentation of the present number of militia, and the amendment of existing regulations. The consolidation of all the acts that have been passed with respect to the militia is a measure of which every one will approve. With respect to the augmentation of the militia, it is proposed that the whole militia force shall be increased to 70,000 men—60,000 to be furnished by England, and 10 or 12,000 by Scotland. But the Secretary's plan is, that instead of 60,000, only 40,000 should, in the first instance, be raised, and that his Majesty should have the power, by proclamation, of calling for the services of the remaining 20,000, when the situation of the country should appear to render their services necessary. In Scotland, 9000 might in the first instance be raised, leaving from 3000 to 4000 to be raised on any emergency which might occur. In the training and exercises it is proposed, that instead of two thirds being exercised for 28 days, the whole 40,000 shall be exercised 21 days. The amendments in the regulations refer to the qualifications of the officers, to the quota to be furnished by the counties, to the mode of exercise and training, to the enrolment, to their organization, to the forming of the regimental staff, and to the embodying of the forces when raised.

To

To the quota to be furnished by the counties, one-third is to be added according to the returns now existing, though they are far from being correct. This arrangement is to continue for what number of years Parliament shall think fit, till proper returns can be obtained, and a new apportionment can be formed. Some important alterations are to be made in the article of enrolment. None are to be enrolled, until a surgeon has examined and reported the state of their health. There is to be a division into classes—1. Unmarried men, under the age of 30—2. Those who have no children—3. Those who have but one child—4. Those who have more than one. This is to be done in order that, in cases of the first necessity, recourse may be had, in the first instance, to those who are young, and without children. These are the heads and outlines of the measure proposed. Mr. Sheridan thanked the Hon. Gentleman for the able statement he had given, and expressed his coincidence in the greater number of his opinions. The Secretary at War concluded, by bringing up the English Militia Bill, which was read a first time.

On the 15th of April, the Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the Loan Bill, the Window and House Duty Bill, the Irish Revenue Bill, the Bill for regulating the Corn-trade between Great Britain and Ireland, the Dundee Ale Bill, and several private Bills. The Malt and Beer Bill was read a third time and passed. The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time and passed. The different Bills, relative

to the proposed taxes, have been submitted to both Houses, and are on the point of passing with but little modification. The brewers are to be allowed a drawback of about one quarter of the tax, as at first stated; and the duty on all journeymen resident in the houses of their masters, is withdrawn altogether.

The House, on the 14th of April, having resolved itself into a Committee on the Sinking Fund, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a short speech, moved the following resolutions:—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum applicable under the 26th and 32d of the King, on the 1st of February, 1802, to the extension of the National Debt, together with 20,000l. per annum, would, without the annuities, which will expire, extinguish the whole in 45 years, being a shorter time than the two funds, if kept separate upon their present established footing would do, together with 20,000l. per annum, and one per cent. upon the 97,000,000l. funded this Session of Parliament.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of 20,000l. to be paid annually, under the 26th of the King, to the Commissioners for the extinction of the National Debt, from the 5th of April, 1803, be vested in Commissioners, to be governed by other regulations.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the funds under the 26th and 32d of the King, should be consolidated, and be continually laid out at compound interest, till the whole of the National Debt is extinguished.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The Committee of the Grand Junction Canal, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, have lately erected, and intend to open a market, at, and adjoining to, the basin of the said canal, at Paddington, for the reception and sale of hay and straw, all sorts of corn, grain, seeds, and pulse, malt, meal, flour, and bran, potatoes, and other vegetables, and cattle of all sorts. The market for hay, &c. will be regularly held on Monday and Friday; the market for vegetables, on Tuesday and Saturday; and for cattle, on Thursday, in each week. Standings will be erected, as soon as possible, for the sale of meat, fowls, fish, and other provisions. It is intended that the market tolls and dues, shall be as low, if not lower, than those of any other established market within the metropolis; and means will be taken to regulate the charges of the salesman, upon terms that may prove reasonable and satisfactory to the salesman, the seller, and the public at large.

A meeting was lately held of noblemen and gentlemen, chiefly of persons employed in the improvement of the national agriculture, at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, bart. in Soho-square, when it was unanimously resolved, that a colossal statue in bronze, of the late truly noble and illustrious Francis, Duke of Bedford, should be erected in the center of Russel-square; and that to give an opportunity to the whole people, to manifest their veneration and respect for his memory, the said monument should be erected, by a voluntary and general subscription.

From an estimate in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the effects of the last additional duty on paper, it appears that printing papers of 21lb. weight per ream, have advanced in price, from 1793 to 1801, a period of eight years, 14s. per ream, viz. from 14s. to 28s. which is a 100 per cent, of which 6s. 11d. is actual duty. Whereas, writing papers of

24lb. weight per ream, have only advanced 15s per ream, viz. from 26s. to 41s. which is not quite 60 per cent, and of which 5s. 8d. is claimed as the actual duty. The estimate is calculated on a writing paper, in common use for account books, 3lbs. per ream heavier than the printing demy. Had the papers been of equal weight, it would have reduced the advance on writing papers to 55 per cent, which then would have been a less advance, during the same period, than printing papers of 45 per cent.

It is of great importance, that the ship-owners, masters, and the mercantile world in general, should be aware, that from a very recent opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, a vessel of any description, whose length (aloft) exceeds more in proportion than three and a half feet to one foot in breadth, must be furnished with a licence from the Lords of the Admiralty, before she can be used to any purpose of navigation whatever!

A new early potatoe, called the *Chinese Kidney*, which is stated to be extremely prolific, and free from the curl, has been lately introduced into this country.

Married.] At Christ Church, Middlesex, Mr. J. Green, to Miss J. Tebb, of West Ham, Essex.

Mr. Brown, woollen-draper, of Cornhill, to Miss Forster, daughter-in-law of J. Legg, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

R. Pack, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Miss M. Freeman, of Newington-green.

C. W. Flint, esq. Superintendant of the Alien Department, to Miss A. M. Seton, youngest daughter of D. Seton, esq. President of the Council of Surat, East Indies.

A. Wood, esq. of Great Titchfield-street, to Miss Broughton, of Barnes, Surrey.

Mr. R. Wilcox, of Manor-house, to Miss Henfree, both of Woodford-bridge, Essex.

T. Lys, esq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, to Miss S. Arden, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square.

Colonel F. Moore, to Mrs. Pulling, widow of the late Captain Pulling, of the Navy, and daughter of Admiral Sir R. Kingsmill, baronet.

Mr. J. Knowles, of New Inn, to Miss Stewart, both belonging to the Theatre Royal, Margate.

At Pancras, J. F. Wilson, esq. of Doughty-street, to Miss E. Pigott, daughter of the Reverend J. Pigott, of Great Wigstone, Leicestershire.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, H. Wills, esq. to Mrs. Young,

S. Fothergill Lettsom, esq. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Miss M. Garrow, of Bedford-row.

At Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Mr. T. Curtis Gale, to Miss A. M. Thurbin, youngest daughter of Mr. Thurbin, brewer.

Colonel White, of the Guards, to Miss Coore, of Gelder's-hill, Farm.

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Mr. Ambrose, of the Excise Office, to Miss C. Stevens, of Whitechapel.

Died.] At Muffels, near Hatfield, Herts, J. Michie, esq.

Aged 84, Patrick Mackglashan, esq. surgeon, of Moorfields.

Aged 20, Miss M. H. Gordon, of Bromley, Middlesex.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Maty, relict of the late Dr. Maty, formerly principal librarian to the British Museum.

In Great Portland street, the Reverend W. Bishop, M.A. rector of Maperton, in Somersetshire, &c.

At St. Alban's, the Dowager Lady Lade.

C. Saxon, esq. of South Molton-street, Grosvenor square.

In Tottenham-court-road, E. Leech, esq. cotton-merchant.

Aged 28, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. J. Hunt, wine-merchant, of Great Tower-street.

Mr. B. Clay, of Guildford-street, Bloomsbury.

At the Vicarage-house, Edgware, Mrs. M. De Veil.

Mr. L. Docker, late partner with Mr. Emerson, deceased, one of the attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court-office.

Mrs. Leigh of New Bridge-street.

At Brompton, aged 72, Mrs. E. Jelfe.

At Knightsbridge, aged 76, M. Morgan, esq.

Mrs. Copping, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At Streatham, at his brother's house, Mr. T. Henderson, purser of the Minotaur ship of war.

In Upper Seymour-street, N. Malcolm, esq. of Paltallock, Argyleshire.

Very suddenly, in the Haymarket, Mr. M. Barrett, nephew to Mr. Barrett, of Vauxhall.

Mr. Haynes, stable keeper, of Riding-house-lane.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Miss T. Mahew, of Ramsgate.

Mr. J. Seaman, tea-man of the Strand.

Mr. C. W. Clark, bricklayer, of Angel-court, Snow-hill.

At Hammersmith, aged 87, Mr. J. Thomson.

Aged 72, in Leadenhall-street, Mr. H. Pitt.

Aged 92, Mrs. Bagshaw, of Parliament-street.

In the kingdom of Bengal, East Indies, Lieutenant J. Morse, only son of J. Morse, esq. of Weymouth-street.

At Greenwich, aged 74, S. Brown, esq. late of Dulwich, Surrey.

In Somers Town, in his 44th year, Mr. W. Nutter, historical engraver.

Mrs. Buxton, wife of Dr. Buxton, of Greenwich.

At Walton-upon-Thames, aged 83, L. Young, esq. many years deputy of Cordwainer's Ward.

At Greenwich, lately arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, A. H. Robertson, esq. Capt. in the Train of Artillery.

Mr. M. Shireff, son of A. Shireff, esq. of Elder-walk, Islington.

At his son's house in the Minories, aged 88, Mr. G. Adams, sen.

W. Powell, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

In his 72d year, Mr. E. Chater, of Token-house-yard

At Ripley, in Surrey, in his 67th year, Mr. E. Harbroe, senior, surgeon and apothecary.

In Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, Mr. Pinto, formerly the celebrated Miss Brent. This lady, once the renowned and distinguished heroine of the vocal tribe, and who, in the meridian of her fame, was universally respected and admired, gradually declined into the vale of obscurity, if not of indigence, and died, at length, almost forgotten.

In his 69th year, Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, an office to which he was promoted, under the Pitt Administration, and which he filled with complete satisfaction to his patrons and friends. His hatred, however, of low and petty-fogging attorneys was a trait in his character, which deserves the imitation of all judges.

Aged 68, Felix Calvert, esq. an eminent London brewer. He came to Don Saltero's Coffee-house, in Cheyney-walk, Chelsea, and dined. At six o'clock he paid his bill; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards, the report of a pocket pistol bringing the waiter into the room, he found Mr. Calvert dead. Mr. Morrison, the surgeon who attended, declared it to be his opinion, that the ball had perforated the jugular vein. Col. Bulkeley, a gentleman accidentally in the house, searched the pockets of the deceased, and found therein a loaded pistol, with a letter addressed to a very near relation.

Of a consumptive habit, under which he had lingered many years, aged 57, Mr. T. Wapshott, a respectable builder, of Tufton-street, Westminster. He repaired the parish church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in 1789, and rebuilt it after the conflagration of September 17, 1795, in such a style of neatness and simple elegance, as must at once attract the notice of every spectator. He likewise built Paddington-

church, South Lambeth chapel, and many other public edifices.

Mr. J. Dalton, ale brewer, of Chelsea, On March the 8th, after dining with a friend, in Clerkenwell, instead of returning to his wife and family, he took a bed at a respectable hotel, in the west end of the town; and his friends, alarmed by his absence, advertised him in the public papers. On the morning of the 9th, when he rose, he called for a large basin of tea, and pen, ink, and paper, upon which he wrote a full statement of his affairs, addressed to his attorney, and put it in his pocket. He stopped in the hotel all day, and excited surprise by his not having called for any thing to eat. It was observed that he looked very ill and feverish. Next morning, on entering his room, he was found dead in bed.

[Further particulars relative to the late Miss Wilkes, whose death was announced in our last number. She was walking in the Park only the day before, and dined, apparently in perfect health. It appears, however, that about 12 at night, she called up her servants, and in less than an hour expired. She was advanced in life, and for some years past had been deprived of her voice, which she recovered in a small degree, but generally spoke in a harsh, discordant manner. Her mind had been sedulously cultivated by her father, and she was respected as a well-bred, intelligent woman. Filial affection was always a striking feature in her character, which virtue she displayed in a generous use of her independent fortune in support of her father, during many severe embarrassments, which his profuse style of living brought upon him. It is understood that she had many M.S.S. of her father's, which she intended to give to the public, among which were his private and political life, in two distinct works, as well as many poetical imitations of classic authors. Miss Wilkes lived in circles of elegance and fashion, in which her good sense, knowledge of the world, and easy manners shone conspicuous, and rendered her very acceptable.]

[We are reluctantly compelled to defer till our next, an authentic account of the late Duke of Bedford, which came to hand at a late period of the month.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a late general meeting of the subscribers to the proposed canal, from Newcastle to Haydon-bridge, held in Newcastle on Tuesday, March 16, it was unanimously resolved, to renew the subscription towards carrying into

execution this measure, a work of such extensive and essential importance to the commerce and manufactures of Newcastle, and from which will result such very great benefits, not only to the particular district through which it is proposed it shall pass, but to the whole

whole circumjacent country, which will, in the event of its completion, become connected with it. For this purpose, new books will be shortly opened, to receive names of subscribers.

The object of the Tynemouth Light-house Bill, now pending in Parliament, is to introduce the improvement of a reverberating light, the effect of which will at all times be permanent; for the light being supplied by coal, the consequence is, that during the prevalence of particular winds, it is liable to be obscured; which inconvenience the proposed improvement is calculated to remove. The inhabitants of Sunderland already pay about 400*l.* a year, for supporting this establishment: by the terms of the present bill, however, they are saddled with half of the whole expence to be incurred. The governors of the Trinity House have at all times considered the station as highly worthy of their attention.

Married.] At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. R. Vaux, ship builder, to Miss Merriman.

At Newcastle, Mr C. Bardon, master-mariner, to Miss C. Mollison

Captain W. Haddock, of Sunderland, to Miss M. Hudson, daughter of Mr. T. Hudson, fitter, of Bishop Wearmouth

At Stockton, G. Snowden, esq. banker, to Miss Lumley.—Mr W. Braithwaite, to Miss Bolland.

Mr. J. Newton, father, of Hexham, to Miss Bell, of Harlow hill.—Mr. Clark, captain of the ship Drake, of Sunderland, to Miss Brads, daughter of Mr. W. Brads, shoemaker.—Mr. R. Wake, to Mrs. Locke, both of North Shields.

At Sunderland, Mr P. Davison, mariner, to Miss A. Gowland, daughter of Mr. J. Gowland, publican.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Liddel, raff-merchant.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Molineux, officer of Excise. Aged 49, Mr. J. Clark, tide surveyor.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Leighton, many years a considerable dealer in rabbits.—Mr. T. Robson, of the Fighting Cocks inn.—Mrs. Carter.—Mrs. Pringle, widow, formerly of the Dog and Duck public-house.

At Durham, Mr. J. Lampson, son of Mr. J. Lampson, master of the Blue Coat Charity School.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Ward, an eminent surgeon.—Aged 40, Mr. J. White, quill-merchant.

At Sunderland, Mr. Corporal Tindale, of the Sunderland Loyal Volunteers. As he was working among some timber, at South Shields, two pieces fell by accident, and unfortunately catching his thigh between them, fractured the bone in several places. The wounds mortified, and he died soon afterwards. He was buried at the expence of the corps, who, with their accustomed liberality, agreed to give a day's pay, as a benefaction to his widow.

At Alnwick, aged 80, the Reverend F. Howard, for many years missionary to the

Roman Catholic congregation in that place.—Mr. J. Appleby, inn-keeper.

At Hexham, Mr. F. Scott, a respectable tradesman.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Miss Cropton, milliner.

At North Shields, after a few hours illness, Mrs. A. Ellison, shopkeeper.—Far advanced in years, Mr. R. Gibson, merchant-taylor.

At South Shields, aged 77, Mr. R. Watson, keeper of the harbour lights, called the Low Light House, and formerly an elder brother of the Trinity House, in Newcastle.

Mr. Swan, of Denwick, near Alnwick. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from his horse, a few days before.

At Catterick, in his 33d year, Mr. J. Dunn, woolstapler.

At Threepwood, in her 90th year, Mrs. J. Latham. She had resided there upwards of forty years, and was much esteemed by the family in which she lived, for her strict integrity and faithful services.

In the prime of life, Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of the Reverend H. Johnson, of Bywell, near Corbridge.—Mrs. J. Benson, of Costley, near Hexham.

At Haydon-bridge, aged 40, Mr. Murray, surgeon.

At Sydenham, near London, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. G. Wawn, attorney, of Newcastle.

At Byker, aged 32, Mr. J. Hardie.

In London, in his 21st year, Mr. J. Rockwood, youngest son of Mr. M. Rockwood, of South Shields.

At Howdon Pans, Mr. J. Hainch, farmer.

At Rothbury, Mr. A. Bolam, master joiner and inn keeper.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Hall, also a master joiner there.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. J. Wright, attorney.

At Jesmond, near Newcastle, Mrs. Jackson, of Ebchester hill.—Mrs. Meynell, of the Friarage, near Yarm, daughter of the late Mr. Carey, of Torre Abbey, Devonshire.

At Whickham, aged 77, Mrs. Dixon.

At Flatworth, near North Shields, Mr. J. Hannah, farmer.

At Darlington, after an illness of a few days, aged 24, Miss Wrightson, daughter of John Wrightson, esq. of Thirsk; a lady not less esteemed for the superior endowments of her mind, than beloved for the many excellent qualities of her heart. She possessed such a degree of vivacity and quickness of parts, as rendered her conversation highly acceptable and interesting; while her whole demeanour exhibited a simplicity so artless and unaffected, as indicated a total unconsciousness of her superior attainments; thus affording a rare instance of acuteness of apprehension, sprightliness of wit, and soundness of discrimination; liberality, and goodness of heart were prominent features in her character, no less than her openness and sincerity;

cerity: and this union of highly estimable qualities, was embellished by an exemplary discharge of every filial duty, as well as of every moral obligation.

J. Maitland, esq. cousin to Lord Maitland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Preparations are making for building a suitable pier, or quay, at Stranraer, in North Britain, agreeably to a plan now in the hands of the magistrates; a desirable and much wanted improvement which cannot fail to be highly serviceable to the shipping in this channel.

Married.] At Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. Gaskin, of Wreay, to Miss Armstrong, of Horse-cloze.—Captain Mac Gaa, of the ship Christopher, of Workington, to Miss Walker, of Broughton.—Captain J. Wilson, of the ship James, to Miss Pattinson, of the Golden Ball, both of Whitehaven.

At Kirkclinton, Mr. T. Noble, to Miss N. Sutton, of Scotby, a Quaker.

At Haverham, in Westmorland, Mr. J. Redditt, malster, to Miss D. Hadwen, of the Blue Bell public-house.

At Hail, Mr. Herbert, to Miss Smith.

At Workington, Capt. I. Scott, of the ship Seaton, to Miss Kelsick.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Ellery, pattern-drawer, to Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Mr. Armstrong, malster.

Mr. J. Porthouse, shoe-maker, of Scotby, to Miss A. Boustead, of Wetherall.

At Kendal, Mr. G. Chamley, book-keeper to Messrs. Hargraves and Anderson, London carriers, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of the late Mr. B. Hodgson, tobacconist and alderman.

Died.] In Carlisle, aged 27, Mr. C. Hodgson, jun. grocer.—D. Moore, esq.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Lamb.—Aged 18, Miss E. Milburn.—Of a severe paralytic stroke, received several months ago, Mr. J. Simpson, joiner, &c.

At Whitehaven, aged 72, Mrs. B. Reed, widow.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, tin-plate-worker.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Briggs, formerly a ship master.—In the prime of life, Miss A. Mackey—Aged 64, W. Walker, esq. His spirits and active talents for business, assiduously and successfully employed in very extensive concerns, rendered him a truly valuable member of society.

At Kendal, advanced in years, Mrs. Pedder, relict of the late Mr. R. Pedder, upholsterer.—Mr. T. Stewart, keeper of the Golden Fleece inn.—Mr. R. Bousfield, clothier.

At Cockermouth, aged 54, Mrs. Simpson; a woman of superior rectitude of mind, of modest, unobtrusive demeanor, in the orderly superintendence of her family; and in a word, an unassuming woman, and a sincere, genuine, humble, Christian.

At Workington, advanced in years, Mr. W. Messenger, mariner.—Mrs. A. Casson, widow.—Mrs. Johnson, mother of Mr. J. Johnson, master of the brig Matty.—In the

prime of life, Mr. W. Carlisle, joiner, &c.—Aged 87, Mr. J. Thomlinson, clock-maker.—Aged 90, Mrs. M. Hudson. This venerable person, lived to bury all her children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

Mrs. Oliphant, wife of Mr. R. Oliphant, master of the brig Good Intent.

At Harrington, aged 50, Mr. J. Foy, master shoemaker.

At Egremont, in his 84th year, Mr. Adamson, of Endside.

At Wigton, Mr. J. Dand, formerly of Church-hill.

In her 48th year, Mrs. C. Barwise, wife of Mr. J. Barwise, stone-mason.—In her 29th year, Mrs. F. Hayton, wife of Mr. J. Hayton, butcher.

At Ambleside, Westmorland, in her 84th year, Mrs. Steele, widow, late of Langdale.

At Bowbridge, in the parish of Gosforth, suddenly, Mr. D. Poole, shoemaker. This awful event, took place, in the presence of a great number of persons, who were assembled at a sale.

At Parton, aged 85, Mrs. E. Serjeant, widow.

At Armthwaite, near Carlisle, after an illness of three weeks, aged 80, Mr. Isaac Slack.

At Cardewlees, in her 23d year, Miss J. Thomlinson.

At Longtown, Mr. R. Hope, shop-keeper.

At Wardrew, near Gillisland, aged about 50, R. Pickering, esq.

At Nest, near Alston, in the prime of life, Mrs. W. Halton.

At Brougham Castle, Miss H. Horn.—Mrs. Cooke, at the Grange, near Egremont.

YORKSHIRE.

The wolds in this county now present a scene of continued agricultural improvement, that is highly gratifying to every lover of his country. The lower grounds, to a vast extent, are draining, while all the open fields above the hills are enclosing as fast as possible. Lands that two years ago were not let at above five shillings an acre, are now letting at fifteen shillings. It should seem from this, that in the space of a few years, the old-fashioned sheepwalks will be seen no more!

It appears that a charity has been established, for some time past, at York, entitled, the *York Emanuel*, for the benefit of ministers, and the wives, widows, and children of ministers, in any part of the kingdom, labouring under the misfortunes of blindness or idiotcy. The construction to be put upon blindness or idiotcy may be so liberal as to afford relief, in necessitous cases, even to those who may not, literally or technically, come within that description. However, in cases of blindness, the object must be so far deprived of the benefit of sight as not to have the use of it for necessary purposes; and in cases of idiotcy, must have such a deprivation of reason as shall not then be deemed lunacy; there

there being various other charitable provisions for such cases.

A new platform drop, for the execution of criminals sentenced to suffer death, has been lately erected in a conspicuous situation, on the west side of York Castle, facing the road leading to Selby.

Married.] Mr. J. Talbot, grocer, of Leeds, to Miss M. Rhodes, of Huntington, near York. The Rev. J. Whitaker, of Garforth, son of Mr. Alderman Whitaker, of Doncaster, to Miss E. Smith, of Oulton; both in the West Riding.

At Marfleet, Mr. G. Petty, farmer, to Mrs. Brady, of Hull.—Mr. C. Stringer, of High Hoyland, near Barnsley, to Miss Woodcock, of London.—Captain Bennet, of the 32d. regiment of foot, to Miss Skelton, of Bradford.—Mr. Armitage, attorney, of Wakefield, to Miss Rhodes, of Chapel Thorp.—Mr. Dennison, of Thirsk, to Mrs. Topham, of York.—Mr. C. Peacock, of York, to Miss Watson, of Kirby Moorside.

At York, Mr. T. Drake, to Mrs. Champlay, grocer.

Died.] At York, in his 70th year, Mr. R. Sutcliffe, druggist. He served the office of sheriff for this city in the year 1783.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Withers, wife of Dr. Withers, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Goddard, of Foston; a lady highly respected, for the integrity of her heart, the sincerity of her manners, and her extensive liberality to the poor, whose distresses she continually made her own.

At the house of Dr. Hunter, Mrs. Bell, relict of B. Bell, esq. of Welton, near Hull.

In his 33d year, after several painful years of declining health, Mr. Ruffel, surgeon. He met his long-expected dissolution, with that tranquillity of mind, that humble confidence and anticipating hope, which the principles of genuine Christianity can alone inspire.

Aged 46, Mrs. Dawson, late a linendraper.—Mrs. Cheap, wife of the Rev. A. Cheap, one of the Canon Residentiaries of this cathedral.—Mr. E. Goodwill, one of the deputy vergers in this cathedral.

At Leeds, suddenly, Mr. Brooke, formerly a banker in London, and brother to the late W. Brooke, esq. of Killingbeck, near the former place.

Mrs. Hannam, wife of Mr. T. Hannam, bookseller.—Mrs. Lupton, widow of the late Mr. F. Lupton, of Lisbon.—Mr. J. Adcock, clothier, and a quaker.—Mr. M. Teale, mercer.—Mr. Sims, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Tennant, of a putrid fever.—Mrs. Horrocks, wife of Mr. Horrocks, attorney.

At Sheffield, aged 78, Mrs. Hancock, relict of the late Mr. J. Hancock, who, thro' a long and active life, had highly distinguished himself as a useful member of society; and, in particular, it deserves to be noted, that he was the first founder and establisher of the silver plating manufactory at Sheffield.

At Hull, very suddenly, aged 28, Mr. H.

Taylor, linen draper.—Aged 39, Mr. T. Putsey, of the Chesterfield's Head inn.—Aged 44, Mrs. Husband, wife of Mr. T. Husband, watchmaker.—Aged 42, Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. J. Todd, partner in the house of Messrs. Halls, Robinson, and Todd, merchants.—Aged 28, Mrs. Wilson.

At Beverley, the Rev. B. Foord, LL.D. rector of the two United Medieties of Thwing, &c. &c. and for the last 35 years, an acting magistrate for the East Riding of this county.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Lindley.

At Bramley, after a quarter of an hour's illness, Mr. J. Ward.

At Halifax, Mrs. Wrigley, wife of Mr. J. Wrigley, merchant, of Salter Hebble, near Halifax.—Mrs. Irvin.

At Bradford, Mr. Tetley.

At Easingwold, Mrs. Bland, widow.

At his house in Lime-street-square, London, J. Parkinson, esq. a considerable merchant, and formerly of Oulton, near Leeds.—After a short illness, Mr. J. Smith, of Oulton, near Easingwold; well known on the turf, &c. as a pedestrian trainer. Mr. Barclay was with him some weeks, previously to his undertaking his famous time-match.

At Thurlstone, near Pennistone, Mr. Vincent Eyre.—Aged 66, Mrs. Cooke, of Wheldrake, near York. Mr. T. Foster, of Horbury near Wakefield.

At Ribstone Hall, in the prime of life, Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, bart. whom he has succeeded in his titles and estates.

At Cottingham, near Hull, in the prime of life, Mrs. Walker, of Scarbro', late of York.

At Thorp Arch, in her 67th year, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Oldfield, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Oldfield, of York.

At Richmond, suddenly, aged 67, Mr. R. Blenkinson; upwards of 40 years an officer of excise.

On the 17th of September last, at Kishen Gange, East Indies, Lieut. L. Davison, of the Company's 17th regiment of native infantry, and second son of Dr. Davison, late of Leeds.

At New Providence, in the West Indies, Ensign J. Chambers, of the 6th West India regiment, and late of Halifax.

Mr. J. Botterill, of Southburn, near Duffield.

LANCASHIRE.

Married] At Warrington, Mr. J. Wagstaff, to Miss Atherton.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Newton Dale, merchant, to Miss Moss, daughter of Mr. Moss, merchant.—Mr. J. Walmisley, carrier, to Miss Nicholson.—Mr. R. Brownbill, to Mrs. Lyon.—Mr. J. Audley Jee, to Miss Herbert.—Mr. Critchley, watchmaker, to Miss A. Houlgrave.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Worthington.—Mr. Edwards, of London, to Miss Penny.

At Preston, Mr. W. Townley, to Miss M. Shaw.—Mr. R. Wilson, to Miss Robinson.

At

At Bury, Mr. R. Haslam, of Bolton, to Miss Pilkington.

J. Master, esq. of Crofton, to Miss J. Heathcote, third daughter of the Reverend H. Heathcote, rector of Walston, near Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Macnab, to Miss E. Barlow.—Mr. M'Kenzie, linen-draper, to Miss Tomlinson.

At Liverpool, Captain Maclellan, of the Ship Joseph, to Miss J. Ross.—Mr. J. L. Phillips, to Miss M. A. Priestley.—Mr. W. Culshaw, to Miss M. A. Davies.

Mr. L. Lord, of Manchester, to Miss K. Hand, third daughter of R. Hand, esq. of Middlewich.—Mr. J. Healey, of Spotland-bridge, to Miss Bowen, of Rochdale.—Mr. J. Clarke, of Manchester, to Miss S. Clarke, of London.—J. C. Pfeiler, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Dean, eldest daughter of H. Dean esq. of Nassau, New Providence.—Mr. R. Caton, attorney, of Gray's-inn-square, London, to Miss M. Turner, of Barbon, near Kirby Lonsdale.—Mr. T. Bennett, of Liverpool, to Miss B. Cross, of Rainsford.—Mr. J. Crosley, of Bolton-hall, Houghton, near Blackburn, to Miss March, of Pleasington.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 66, Mrs. Leatherbarrow, wife of Mr. Leatherbarrow, brazier, &c.—Miss Briggs, daughter of the late Mr. Briggs.—Miss Allen, sister to Mr. D. Allen.—Mrs. Ayres, wife of Capt. J. Ayres.—Aged 74, Mrs. Mac Aulane, relict of Mr. Mac Aulane, surgeon.—Mr. W. Clayton.—Aged 76, Mr. T. Howard, sexton to St. Nicholas church.—Aged 81, Mr. J. Latham, formerly an eminent wine-merchant.—Mr. J. Deacle, linen-draper.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Cobham, widow.—In his 22d year, Mr. C. Whateley, youngest son of the late J. Whateley, esq. of Handsworth, near Birmingham.—Aged 82, Mr. Bind, architect.—Aged 70, Mrs. J. Barker, widow.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Newton.—Mrs. Wolff, wife of Mr. D. Wolff, merchant.—Aged 79, Mr. L. Gardener, merchant.

At Bolton, in his 80th year, the Rev. Christopher Hopper, a preacher in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, for up of half a century.

At Wigan, Mrs. Lyon.

At Rochdale, Mr. J. Kershaw, mercer.

At Ulverstone, suddenly, in his 56th year, W. Walmsley, esq. late of Broughton-lodge, Cartmel.

At Prescot, Mr. Addison, writer to Mr. Houghton, attorney.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Sephton, father of Mrs. Atherton, of Prescot.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hays, hat-manufacturer, of Norton, near Newcastle, to Miss J. Willett, of Burbridge-hall, near Nantwich, in this county.—D. Edwards, esq. of Edmonton, Middlesex, to Miss S. Wood, of Newton, in this county.—The Rev. C. C. Davies, of Flint, to Miss S. Mana, second

daughter of T. Mann, esq. of Cork, in Ireland.

At the seat of M. Keating, esq. near Middlewich, the Honorable C. Wallop, M.P. for Andover, to Miss Keating.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. J. Powell, upholsterer. This lady had been married very lately, and her fate is particularly to be lamented. Through life, she has borne a character unspotted—her innate goodness of heart, unaffected sweetness of temper, and gentleness of manners, cheered and delighted the declining years of her parents, and endeared her to a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance.

Mrs. Gresty, of the Queen's Head public-house.—R. Mytton, esq.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Passingham, wife of Colonel Passingham, and daughter of T. Ince, esq. of Christleton, near Chester.

At Holywell, Mrs. Evans, wife of the late Mr. Evans, grocer, of Chester.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Bramwell, late of Peover, in this county.

At Ruthin, aged 94, Mrs. Wynn, relict of the Reverend Mr. Wynn, formerly rector, of Cerrigorry, in the county of Denbigh.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Remer, widow, of the Old Hough, in Warrington.

W. Smith, esq. of Gadlis, Flintshire.—In his 66th year, of an apoplectic fit, the Reverend W. Steel, senior minister of Lower Peover, in which place he had been master of the school about forty years.

At Wincham, in this county, the Hon. Booth Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Lately, at Demerara, West Indies, Mr. J. Eltoft, youngest son of Mr. Eltoft, of Chester.

At Middlewich, Mr. T. Waller.—Mr. T. Lightfoot, inn-keeper.

At Weaverham, Mrs. Ankers, of Clotton. Very suddenly, R. Johnstone esq. of Tilstone.

Mr. J. Williams, farmer, of Glan Clwyd, near Ruthin.—Mr. E. Bithell, of Egerton-green.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Reverend W. Barber, of Duffield, near Derby, to Miss Wain, of Castle Donington, Leicestershire.—Mr. Inot, grocer, of Tamworth, to Miss S. Finney, of Derby.

At Derby, Mr. J. Davenport, hosier, to Miss Walker.—Mr. T. Goodal, to Miss A. Johnson.

Mr. J. Cox, of Newbold, to Miss Hudson, of Rofington.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mr. W. Forrester, builder.—Aged 79, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. W. Smith, farrier.

Mrs. Chollerton, of Chaddestden, near Derby.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Porter, of Breadfall, near Derby.

At Whittington, aged 32, Mrs. Bower.—Mrs. Cuddy.

At Buxton, J. Edge, esq. merchant, of Manchester.

At the Priory, near Derby, whither he had lately removed, after a few hours illness, aged 69, Erasmus Darwin, M. D. The inhabitants of a very extensive circle, who had perfect reliance on his professional skill, will feelingly deplore his death; and to his disconsolate family and intimate friends, to whom his many great and amiable qualities, highly endeared him, his loss will be irreparable. We have not room, in this number, to enlarge on the singularly great, and striking features, which marked the character of this celebrated man. It may be observed, however, that there are but few persons in this, and perhaps other countries, illumined by the rays of science and literature, who have not either been improved by the depth of his research, in various branches of knowledge, or delighted by the poetical luxuriance of his imagination, and the elegance and harmony of his language. His beautiful poem called *Zoonomia*; or, the *Laws of Organic Life*, will be an everlasting monument of his genius and penetration; and individuals in every age and country, may be benefited by the improvements he has made in medical science. Of the Royal Society, and many other learned bodies, Dr. Darwin was an illustrious member, and a shining ornament to a nation that boasts a long train of philosophers and poets. Further interesting and authentic particulars, relative to this excellent personage, will be given in our next.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A number of boats have been lately erected, and a regular intercourse, by water, is now established, between Nottingham, and the Brinsley, Pinxton, Swanwick, and other collieries, on the banks of the neighbouring canals.

Married.] W. H. Hunter, esq. banker, of Newark-upon-Trent, to Miss Stables, of Northampton.—Mr. Swan, mercer, &c. of Nottingham, to Miss Simpson, of Derby.—Mr. Jowitt, farmer and grazier, of Wilsthorpe Lodge, Derbyshire, to Miss S. Samphay, of Hawton, near Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Lund, sen.—Miss Pepper, only daughter of Mr. Pepper, plumber.—Mrs. Sanday, relict of W. Sanday, gentleman.—Mrs. Hunt, only daughter of the late Mr. Selby.—Mr. Saywell, hatter, &c.—Mr. Plant, senior, hofier.

At Newark, Mr. W. Unwin, clock-maker, &c.

At Farnsfield, aged 23, Mr. W. Abell, eldest son of Mr. G. Abell, a respectable schoolmaster. He was generally considered as a youth of promising talents.

At Sneinton, Mr. J. Hornbuckle, publican.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Blyth, land-surveyor, of Louth, to Miss Blackburn, of the Red Lion inn, Boston.

At Theddlethorpe, St. Helen's, Mr. R. Parrott, senior, to Miss M. Oliver.

At Stamford, Captain Watson, of the 76th regt. of foot, to Miss Nash, niece to G. V. Nuenberg, esq. of Stanford.

At Sleaford, Mr. Terry, land-surveyor, to Miss Atkin, formerly of Morton, but since of Sleaford.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 40, Mrs. Bower, wife of D. Bower, land-surveyor.—Advanced in years, Mr. W. Brookes, whitesmith.

Aged 75, Mr. R. Wrigley; for many years past, one of the vicar's choral of the cathedral, but, formerly, he had followed the business of a hat-maker.

Miss M. A. Mackenefs.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Hindson, late schoolmaster, and formerly apprentice to Mr. Lomax, grocer, of Collingham, near Newash.

LIECESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cox, of Freeby, to Miss Hickson, of Brentingby, near Melton Mowbray.

Died.] At Dudley, in Worcestershire, Mrs. Simpson, wife of J. Simpson, esq. of that place, and of Launde Abbey, in this county.

Aged 63, Mr. Bruin, of Glen Parva.—In his 85th year, Mr. Drake, and also Mr. Castledine; both of Woolsthorpe, near Belvoir.—Aged 71, Mr. Peake, of Blaby.—In consequence of a fall from a horse, Henry, the youngest son of the Rev. H. Woodcock, of Barkby.—Miss Walker, of Beaumont Leys.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. J. Cowley, to Miss E. England.—Mr. D. Law, of Manchester, to Miss M. Dudley, of Stafford.

At Leek, Mr. Jones, attorney, to Miss Mellor.

Mr. Inot, grocer, of Tamworth, to Miss S. Finney, of Derby.

Died.] At Stafford, in his 87th year, T. Wright, esq.—Aged 80, Mr. Cramer.

At Litchfield the Rev. R. Levett, late rector of Barkefwell, in this county, &c.

At Tamworth, W. Harding, esq. banker.

Mrs. Willington, wife of Mr. T. Willington, attorney; the premature decease of this truly amiable woman is most deeply and generally regretted.

In the hospital of Valetta, in the island of Malta, on the 3d of December last, Mr. N. Boden, clerk of the Foudroyant, ship of war, and formerly a printer and bookseller, in Stafford.

J. Jarvis, esq. of Darlaston, nephew to Earl St. Vincent.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Underhill, of Forebridge, near Stafford.—Mr. Hall, farmer, of Ingestrie, near Stafford.

At Bilston, Mr. W. Bickley.—Mr. Proud, draper.

Aged 90, Mr. J. Worthington, of Coppenthall, near Stafford; he rose in the morning, in apparent good health, and after having breakfasted, as usual, expired in his chair, without a struggle.

Mr. Middleton, of Hanley in the Potteries.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. H. Ford, junior, gilt-toy-manufacturer, to Miss Walton.—Mr. J. Stratham, to Miss Ames, of Alton.—Mr. J. Baker, to Mrs. Davies, of Dudley.—Mr. W. Field, plater, to Miss A. Birch.—Mr. J. Reeves, junior, to Miss Hadley.

Mr. Moss, junior, surgeon, of Dudley, to Miss Powell, of Brecon, South Wales.

Mr. Stiles, mercer, &c. of Warwick, to Miss E. Snow, of Offchurch.—Mr. Moore, of Mappleborough Green, to Miss A. Ambers, of Weston Hall.—Mr. Goddington, of Deritend, to Mrs. Richards, of Borcley.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Reynolds, late of Chillington.—Mrs. Lunn, of the Mitre public house.—Mr. C. Deane, whip-maker and saddler's ironmonger.—Mr. Donisthorpe; a man of considerable celebrity for his mechanical talents.—Mr. B. Line.—Mr. J. Davis, jobbing-smith.—Aged 84, Mrs. P. Cradock, mother of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, and of the present Dr. Cradock, of Dublin, &c.—In her 72d year, Mrs. A. Hunt.

At Coventry, aged 70, Mrs. E. Reynolds.—Miss C. Wilton, of the Half-moon Tavern.—Miss J. Gibbs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Lately, at Shrewsbury, in pursuance of an application to the magistrates, from several respectable gentlemen and tradesmen, requesting that the general joy of the inhabitants, on the event of peace, might be manifested by a subscription, to be disposed of among the poor, in bread and coals, at their own houses, in lieu of an illumination; a subscription was accordingly opened, and immediately entered into, March 30, for the above humane and laudable purpose. An assembly was held in the city of Chester, from similar motives.

Married.] Mr. S. Atcherly, of the Moor Town, to Miss M. Wase, of Waters Upton.—Mr. R. Brown, of Tilley, to Miss Atley, of the Brook, near Wem.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Hollis, saddler, of Offestry, to Miss Colmere.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 61, Mr. J. Edgerly, senior; who for 40 years past had been an ornamental member, and for several years a deacon, of the Baptist Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in this town. His remarkable faith and patience, conspicuous even to his last moments, demonstrated to all around him, that this "dying Christian" had not only obtained a victory over "the grave," but over that which is "the sting of death."

In the bloom of youth, aged 21, Mr. T. P. Dyke. When his remains were conveyed to the family burying-place, at Hodnet, so highly respected was the character of the deceased, that near 200 of his friends and neighbours met the corpse at the entrance of the town, and formed a solemn procession to the

church, most of them carrying staves, decorated with funeral knots of ribbons; a psalm and hymn, adapted to the occasion, were sung in a style of pathetic solemnity, fully bespeaking the grief of the numerous groups who thus paid their last sad tribute of affection to their departed friend.

Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. C. Glover.—At his lodging, in this town, Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 63d regt.—Aged 83, Mr. Mather, gent. of Frankwell.—Miss Shore, of Marryington.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The debt of the Worcester Infirmary, in the year ending at Midsummer last, amounted to the sum of 459l. 17s. 10d.

Married.] At Hanley, Mr. A. Gloster, to Miss Hatch, of Upton.—Mr. J. Perry, weaver, of Stock and Bradly, to Mrs. Hemming, of Feckenham.

In London, Mr. Alderman Squire, of Worcester, to Miss Perrins, second daughter of Mr. Perrins, gent. of Chaddesly Corbet, in this county.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 84, Mrs. Pritchett, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Pritchett, formerly rector of Knightwick.—Aged 74, Mrs. Draycott, widow of Mr. Draycott, formerly a patten-maker.—Aged 78, Mrs. Meredith, widow of the late Mr. Meredith, brewer.

At Bewdley, the Rev. J. Prattinton.

At Droitwich, Mr. S. Hilary, officer of excise, formerly of Bristol.

Mr. Meeke, of the London Road, near Worcester; well known as the proprietor of a cow with two heads, by the exhibition of which he had acquired a handsome fortune.

In Guildford-street, London, in her 78th year, Mrs. A. Awkett, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Awkett, of Cotheridge, in this county.

Mr. J. Price, farmer, of Northwich, in the parish of Claines.—J. Zachary, esq. of Lower Arcley; justice of peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The annual exhibition of bulls for the premiums of the Agricultural Society of this county took place on March 8, the Earl of Oxford, president, and it seemed the general opinion that so many fine animals of the sort, were never seen together, at least in this county, before. The successful candidates were, the two Messrs. Tully, Mr. Powell, of Tilley, Mr. Galliers, of King's Pyon, and Mr. Apperley, of Withington. The bulls of Lord Essex, Colonel Cotterell, T. A. Knight, esq. Mr. Good, of Dunswater, Mr. Vorse of Warham, Mr. Croose, of Ocle, Mr. Lowe, of Gaterop, Mr. Lewis, of Burghill, and Mr. Moore, of Bartonsham, were also much noticed, and admired. Certificates were received from nearly all the candidates, that their animals had not been fed with corn, or with straw imperfectly threshed, during the last six months; and in future, this

is to be made an express condition, without which no animal is to be intitled to a premium. The prize for the best bull of any age whatever, bred in the county, and remaining in it, was a silver plate valued at 6l. 6s.—for the best bull not exceeding three years and seven months, was a silver plate, value 5l. 5s. for the second best ditto, 3l. 3s.—for the best bull not exceeding 16 months ditto, 5l. 5s. and for the second best ditto, 3l. 3s.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Powle, wife of Mr. Powle, writing master.—In childbed, after being delivered of two fine children, Mrs. Honiatt, wife of the Rev. T. Honiatt.—Mrs. Barry, wife of the Rev. E. Barry, and daughter of the late W. Shepherd, esq. of Dormington.—Mrs. Squire, wife of the Rev. Mr. Squire, prebendary of this cathedral; a lady much endeared to a respectable circle of friends and acquaintance, by her amiable manners and uniform benevolence.

At Leominster, Mr. F. West, an eminent butcher.

At Wilcroft, near Hereford, in his 69th year, W. Leslie, esq.

Mrs. Colley, of the Green, near Bromyard.

The Rev. T. Hughes, perpetual curate of the chapels of Llanishen, &c. in the county of Monmouth.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Williams, of Peterchurch.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hope, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss M. Payne, of Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, — Wolfe, esq. to Miss Patrickson.

At Gloucester, W. Tremeneere, esq. capt. of marines, to Miss F. Apperley, 2d daughter of T. Apperley, esq. of Wotton House, in this county.—Mr. J. Brown, cheesefactor, &c. of Bristol, to Miss Witchell, of the Chippen, Tetbury.—Mr. E. Poulton, of Frocester, to Miss S. Savage, of Coaley.

Died.] At Bristol, E. Turberville, esq. many years a respected officer in the North Gloucester militia.

Mrs. Partridge, of Hillfley.

At Cirencester, W. Croome, esq. banker and cheesefactor.

The Rev. A. P. Newman, of Thornbury Park.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Gore.

Mrs. Giles, father to the late Mr. R. Giles, of Newport.

At Furnival's Inn Coffee-house, Holborn, where he had resided a considerable time, aged 63, N. Webb, esq. formerly of Gloucester, and afterwards of Ebworth, in this county.

At Lidney, Mr. J. Howell, of the Dairy Farm; a valuable member of society, and a kind benefactor to the neighbouring poor.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Abstract of the account of money received
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and disbursed by the commissioners appointed for improving and completing the navigation of the river Thames and Isis, in the year 1801.

Received.

For tolls at the pound locks	9724	15	9
For tolls at towing paths	81	6	4
For passage boats or ferries	186	1	6
Sundries, dividends on stock and old boats	68	4	6
	10,060	8	1

Disbursed.

	£.	s.	d.
For interest to creditors	2447	10	0
Salaries to pound keepers, receivers, surveyors, and clerks	1160	6	5
Rents of towing paths	558	18	0
Purchases	0	0	0
Surveys	48	16	10
Ballasting	471	6	4
Repairs	2375	15	10
New works	2562	1	4
Sundries, viz. printing, ramps, &c.	247	16	1
	9872	10	10

Married.] V. J. Shortland, esq. to Miss Wentworth, both of Oxford.—Mr. R. Herbigde, farmer, of Rollwright, to Miss C. Hart, of Chipping Norton.

At Ensham, Mr. T. Cox, cordwainer, to Miss S. Blagrove, 2d daughter of Mr. J. Blagrove, formerly of the same place.

Mr. W. Marshall, musician, of Oxford, to Miss Stangroom, of Rugby.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. G. Malbon, coffee-house-keeper.—Aged 77, Mr. G. Badcock, upwards of 50 years cook of Pembroke College.

Aged 55, Mrs. M. Andrews, many years distributor of letters at Chipping Norton.—Mr. Allaway, of New Farm, Maple Durham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Eracken, to Miss Crisp, both of Peterborough.—Mr. J. Sharp, grocer, &c. of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, to Miss A. Bowen, of Duddington, in this county.

At Peterborough, Mr. J. Meadows, of Thorpe Malfor, to Miss M. Seale.

At Wellingborough, Mr. A. Corrie, lace-merchant, to Mrs. W. Corrie.

Mr. Miller, of the Saracen's Head inn, Daventry, to Miss P. Balaam, daughter of the late Mr. C. Balaam, saddler, of Northampton.

Mr. Pretty, butcher, of Peterborough, to Miss Smith, of Easton, near Stamford.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Watkins.—Mrs. Tymm, relict of the Rev. G. Tymm, late rector of Cottisbrooke, in this county.

At Peterborough, Mr. Smith.—Aged 53, W. T. Squire, esq. banker and merchant.—Aged 83, Mr. J. Bell, who had been sexton

of the parish of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in this county, for 30 years last past.

At Kettering, Mr. T. Marshall, attorney; much respected by his friends as an ingenious, well-informed man, and by his clients as a man of strict honour and integrity.

At Walton upon Thames, aged 83, L. Young, esq. father of the Rev. R. Young, of Braybrooke, in this county.

At Bath, the Rev. A. P. Newman, brother of C. Newman, esq. of Preston Deanery, near Northampton.

In London, Mr. Bowker, late an eminent tanner, at Yaxley, near Peterborough.

Of a fever, after only 24 hours illness, Miss Wykes, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Wykes, of Haselbeach—Mr. Cherry, surgeon and apothecary, of Marston St. Lawrence.

At Stoney Stratford, of a dropsy of the brain, Miss M. Popay, eldest daughter of Mr. Popay, surgeon.—Also, in her 63d year, Mrs. E. Gleed, formerly a maltster in Stoney Stratford, grandmother to the above Miss Popay.

At Huntingdon, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Randall, widow of the late Mr. Randall, glazier.

At Oakham, Mr. R. Watson, tanner.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Grey, a maiden lady, late of the Hering, but formerly of Brigstock.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It appears from an advertisement lately published in the Cambridge papers, that an estate which admits of an annual stipend of 45l. sterling has been bequeathed to the university, by the late Rev. John Hulfe, under a particular proviso, that the same shall be given to some "learned and ingenious person of the degree of Master of Arts, or of Bachelor or Doctor in Divinity, and of the age of 30 years or upwards, and then resident in the said university, who shall be elected for any term not exceeding 5 or 6 years, by the Vice-chancellor, the Master of Trinity college, and the Master of St. John's college, hereby appointed trustees for the purpose, in order to compose some proper and judicious answer, every year, to all such new and popular or other cavils and objections, against the Christian or revealed, or against the religion of nature, whether the same be antient or modern objections, but chiefly such as are most modern; such writer to be called the Christian Advocate—and such written answer to be in English."—With a particular licence to write or reason, likewise against any "new or dangerous error either of superstition or enthusiasm, as of popery or methodism, either in the opinion or practice that shall prevail, &c. &c. Persons desirous of becoming candidates for the said office, are invited to give in their names to the Vice-chancellor, for this purpose, on or before the 11th day of Dec. next, as the election will take place on Christmas day, or within seven

days after—no person once appointed to be re-elected.

Married.] Mr. J. Gray, son of Mr. J. Gray, farmer, &c. to Miss Woodstock, daughter of Mr. W. Woodstock, of the White Hart inn, all of March.

At Whittlesea, the Rev. T. Holditch, rector of Burton Overy, Leicestershire, to Miss A. Haynes, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. Haynes.

At Cambridge, Mr. W. Goode, junior, hairdresser, to Miss M. A. Bell, of Milton.—Mr. Congreve, grazier, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Ullett, of Stow, near Stamford.—Mr. H. Lister, farmer, to Miss Troughton, both of Upwell.—Mr. J. Dobits, farmer, at Church-hall, in Wood Ditton, to Miss A. Goodison, of Newmarket.—Mr. J. Lefevre, silversmith, &c. of Wisbeach, to Miss Nolls, of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Mound, of the Blue Boar inn.—Mr. W. Nichols; he had served the office of cryer to the corporation, upwards of 20 years.—Aged 22, Mr. C. Porter, clerk to Mr. Beales, merchant.—Mrs. Grubb, widow of the late Mr. J. Grubb, grocer.

At Wisbeach, in the prime of life, Miss Baxter, wife of Mr. R. Baxter, ironmonger.

At Alconbury, Huntingdonshire, in his 70th year, the Rev. I. Nicholson; he was suddenly taken ill as he began divine service in the afternoon, and expired in a few hours afterwards.

At Haverhill, aged 85, Mr. W. Pannell, many years a check-manufacturer, &c, but had retired from business.

NORFOLK.

The number of poor maintained in the different work-houses of Norwich, in the year 1801, amounted to 1847, costing the city 12,000l. At present, there are only 559 paupers, (the smallest number remembered by the oldest inhabitant) the charge for whose maintenance has been reduced to 4500l. The poor's rate, in consequence, has been very materially reduced.

Married.] At Snettisham, in this county, J. Holmes, junior, esq. of Belfast, to Miss Danalell, only daughter of T. Danalell, esq. Attorney General of the island of Dominica.

Mr. W. Gresswell, excise-officer at Grimstone, to Miss E. Poulton, of Lynn.

At Roughton, Mr. J. Howes, to Miss Spurrell, niece of J. Flaxman, gent.

At Gorleston, Mr. T. Kendle, to Miss M. Wall, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. W. Shawl, surgeon, of Burnham Market, to Miss Barker, of Docking.

At Marybone-church, London, the Rev. J. W. Flavell, to Miss C. Aufrere, of Hooeton Hall, in this county.

Mr. J. Pitcher, of Hunworth, to Miss A. Ransom, of Walsingham.

Mr. R. Plumer, junior, draper, to Miss Groom, both of Walsingham.—Mr. B. Dye Kemp, wine-merchant, to Miss A. Palmer.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Welch, baker, to Miss

Miss E. Goodens.—Mr. M. King, to Miss S. Warne.—Mr. W. Winfon, of Beccles, to Miss H. Lee.—Mr. R. Varnish, junior, to Miss Rudling.—Mr. Crockett, glazier, to Miss Sothorn.—The Rev. J. Cross Morphew, rector of Walpole St. Andrew, to Miss M. A. Thomlinson, late of Clay next the Sea.

At Wymondham, Mr. J. Gotts, corn-merchant, of Yarmouth, to Miss M. Storey.

Mr. Whincopp, surgeon, to Miss Collett, both of Woodbridge.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 31, Mr. S. Cooper.

Aged 55, Mr. J. Watfon. He conducted the business of the Norwich post-office, under the late Elihu De Hague, esq. for many years, with the praise of integrity and singular dispatch.

At Yarmouth, aged 74, Mr. J. Nash, an assistant ballast-master, although in early life he was eminent as a surgeon and apothecary.

At Lynn, suddenly, Mrs. Boach; she went to bed, apparently, in perfect health, the preceding evening.—Miss Hepburn, an elderly maiden-lady.—Mr. Hallam, one of the society of Quakers. He had for many years supported an unfavourable reputation, in his business as a brazier.

At East Dereham, aged 23, Miss E. Diggens, a young lady of very promising talents.

At Thetford, R. Stannard, esq. many years a faithful steward to the Duke of Grafton, at Euston, in Suffolk; from which situation he had retired during the last year.

At Aylham, aged 36, Mrs. Taylor, the lamented wife of Mr. S. Taylor, an eminent surgeon.

At Fakenham, Mr. J. Gathercole, jun. of the Bell public house.

Mr. J. Jarrat, farmer; a man universally respected, and whose loss will be sincerely felt by his labourers and the neighbouring poor.

In his 74th year, S. Postle, gent. of Tunstead.

W. Algar, esq. attorney, of Old Buckenham; a gentleman highly distinguished for his professional integrity, in an upright pursuit of which he had attained a most ample fortune.

At his seat, at Melton Constable, Sir Edward Astley, bart. who represented this county in four successive parliaments. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by Sir Jacob Henry Astley, his only surviving son, by his first wife, the eldest sister of John Lord Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, in Northumberland.

Aged 29, Mr. W. Skipp, son of John Skipp, of Neatishead.

At North Elmham, in her 75th year, Mrs. H. Carton.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Parfitt, of Long Stratton.—Aged 15, Miss Wodehouse, eldest daughter of T. Wodehouse, esq. of Sennow Lodge.

Greatly regretted by the respectable connections among whom he spent his earlier and his latter days, the Rev. Mr. Warner,

dissenting minister, many years resident at Lynn, and lately removed to Hapton, near Long Stratton.

Aged 22, Miss Fountayne, daughter of B. Fountayne, esq. of Nasford Hall, near Swaffham.

At Ubbestone, aged 63, Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. R. Mathews, farmer, late of Denton.

At Roydon, near Doss, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Newton; and also his son.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Crow, farmer, of Blundeston, to Miss A. Brame, of Lowesloft.—Mr. S. Aldred, farmer, at Pakefield, to Miss Cheaney, of Kirtley.

At Calcutta, in the East Indies, Mr. E. Bacon, son of the late Mr. Bacon, baker, of Ipswich, to Miss Bacon, of the former place.

Mr. W. Harper, carpenter, of Cockfield, to Miss E. James, of Rougham.—Mr. Breach, haberdasher, of London, to Miss S. Ellis, of the Half Moon Inn, in Bury.—Mr. S. Taylor, of Gray's Inn Square, London, to Miss Barnard, of Hasleigh.

At Harwich, Mr. P. Haft, to Miss S. Clark, of the Angel Inn.—Mr. Claxton, of London, to Miss S. Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, merchant, of Ipswich.

Died.] Mrs. Clayton, relict of J. Clayton, esq. of Sibton Park, late High Sheriff for this county.

At Bradfield, after a short illness, the Rev. L. Wright, uncle to the present recorder of Bury.

At Botesdale, aged 67, Mrs. Eulcher, widow, late of Difs.

At Lavenham, Mr. Johnson, of the Angel Inn.—Aged 64, Mr. Laft.

At Redgrave, aged 67, Mr. J. Clark, shoemaker.

Mrs. Nun, widow, of Brome.

At Trimley, in his 70th year, Mr. T. Masters, many years a faithful servant to G. S. Nassau, esq.—Mrs. Clubbe, of Clare.

At Holbrook, in her 71st year, Mrs. Dealey.

At Lowestoft, Mrs. Howard.

At Stansfield, aged 62, Mr. J. Whymark, farmer, late of Rede.

At Saxmundham, Mrs. Alexander, widow, late of Yoxford.—Mrs. Steward, of Needham.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Durrant, saddler and collar maker, of Chelmsford, to Miss Hill, of Coggerhall.

In London, at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. B. Cooke, of Rainham, to Miss A. M. Castel, youngest daughter of S. Castel, esq. of Bruron Street.

Mr. Jolslin, to Mrs. Conch, both of Roxwell.—Mr. Branwhite, of Grace Church Street, London, to Miss D. Livermore, of Chelmsford.

Died.] At Chelmsford, in his 81st year, Mr. Sawen, many years of the George Inn.—

Mr. Reader, taylor.—Mr. F. C. Peck, chymist and druggist. The uncommon misery attending his confinement, and the extreme singularity of his case, the general character he bore as a man of great abilities in his profession, his fortitude and resignation under affliction, and his unusual philanthropy and affection, had so endeared him to his friends and neighbours, that his loss will be long lamented and deplored by those who knew how to estimate his many excellent and valuable qualities.

At Colchester, Mrs. King, relict of S. King, esq.

KENT.

The late improvements at Tunbridge Wells are on a plan at once various and beautiful. The first stone of the hot and cold-baths, which are to be supplied from the Chalybeate-spring, was lately laid by the Lady of the Manor. An appropriate inscription on gold, was placed underneath, in the presence of a great number of the nobility, gentry, and others, visitors. These baths, which have been so long and so strongly recommended by the faculty, and are so desirable to the company, will be enriched at the sole expence of the Lady of the Manor, and executed by Mr. Groves, surveyor to the King. The buildings, which will consist of suitable rooms, with every requisite convenience, will form a very elegant structure, and rival any sett of public baths in the kingdom. A new theatre is also erecting on a very expensive and liberal plan, and will be finished for the accommodation of the company the ensuing season.

At a late general meeting held at Maidstone, Sir William Geary, bart. in the chair, Mr. Sutherlands report of the expence of making the Medway and Rother junction, and safe navigation canal, and of its probable revenue when made, having been read, it was resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the canal proposed is practicable, and that it holds out a prospect of great and peculiar advantages to the counties of Kent and Sussex, and of general utility to the community at large. And likewise that it appears to this meeting, that a sufficient depth of water may be ensured for the navigation of barges of 40 tons, (viz. four feet,) with a stand of water of two feet and six inches, on the present cell of Scott's float-bridge; and likewise, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a stand of water of that height will not be injurious to the drainage of the low lands in the different levels.

The Royal Assent has been lately given to an act for repairing, altering, widening, and otherwise improving the road leading from Canterbury to Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet; and also to an act for repairing, altering, widening, and improving the road leading from Canterbury to the town and port of Sandwich; all in this county.

A numerous meeting was lately held

(March 29th,) of the nobility, gentry, and others, at Sittingbourn, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan for establishing a general fire-insurance-office for this county. The chair was taken by Lord Viscount Mansham; and a committee being appointed for the purpose, consisting of the High Sheriff, and several other gentlemen, they retired for a short time, and on their return, the governor, deputy governor, and directors were nominated: and Mr. Lediard, of Rochester, was appointed secretary. This last gentleman, after delivering a preliminary address, descriptive of the great benefits experienced by similar establishments in the counties of Norfolk, Somerset, &c. submitted to the consideration of the meeting, the outline of the proposed plan; which being read, a motion was made and acceded to, that the articles be further digested by a select committee, and be by them submitted to another general meeting to be convened by advertisement for that purpose. So universal however was the approbation expressed by the assembly, that no doubt is entertained of the complete establishment of this truly meritorious and useful institution.

Married] J. O'Masfield, esq. captain in the navy, to Miss H. M. Cowan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Cowan, of Strood.

At Wingham, Mr. Oldfield, to Miss Denne.

At Ashford, Mr. Hall, linen-draper, to Miss Richardson, of Lympul.—Mr. Wilkins, late of the Dog and Bear public house, Lenham, to Mrs. E. Beer.

At Canterbury, Mr. T. Philpot, corn-factor, to Miss E. Duthoit.

At Seilinge, Mr. J. Palmer, to Miss M. Henritate.

Captain C. Collwell, of the 35th regiment, to Miss S. Maddox, second daughter of the late T. M. Maddox, esq. of Greenwich.

At Wareham, Mr. J. Hatcher, to Miss A. Sawyer.

At Upper Deal, Mr. S. Casen, to Mrs. Stanley.—Lieut. C. Falkner, of the navy, to Miss C. Annall.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. R. Young, carpenter.—Mrs. E. Pierfon.

At Rochester, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. J. Francis, plumber and glazier; a woman much beloved by a large circle of friends.—In his 69th year, Mr. Le Grand, formerly of Ash.

At Maidstone, aged 81, Mr. T. Pell, sen. cooper.—Mrs. Moore, fruitress, and widow.—Mrs. Bailly, of the Bull Inn.—Aged 86, Mrs. Nightengale, a maiden lady.

At Margate, J. Hamilton, esq.—Mr. W. Petty, whitesmith.

At Tendersen, Mrs. Mace, wife of Mr. J. Mace, surgeon.

Mr. Sutton, at Hone.—Mrs. Mumford, wife of J. Mumford, esq. of St. Johns. At

At West Malling, Miss Smith.

Suddenly, aged 75, Mr. Brice, of Man-
house Court, Thanet.—Mrs. Paris, landlady
of the Swan public house, St. Peter's, in
Thanet.

At Chatham, aged 30, Mrs. Thompson,
family of Maidstone.—Mr. Smith, late
bookkeeper to the office of ordnance.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Dr. Ashburnham, third son of
Sir W. Ashburnham, bart. of Broomham,
Sheriff for this county, to Mrs. Bancroft,
widow of the late S. F. Bancroft, esq.

R. Hawes, esq. of Warbleton, to Miss
Lush, of Winchester.

At Lewes, W. Stanford, esq. of Preston,
near Brighton, to Miss Tourle, of Landport.

Died.] At Brighton, aged 72, Mr. B.
Roberts, brewer.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Bloom-
er, victualler.

At Lewes, aged 93, W. Ridge, gent.

At Southwick, near Shoreham, Mr. Tup-
pen, miller.—Mrs. Coodger, wife of Mr.
Goodger, plumber, &c.

At Steyning, Mr. R. Mercer, of Southover,
near Lewes. This gentleman had been long
afflicted with the stone, but could never must-
ter resolution sufficient to submit to the ope-
ration of the knife, though it was strongly
recommended by his friends.

At Horsham, in his 71st year, Mr. Cham-
pion, miller and baker. By long and steady
perseverance in a course of honest industry, he
had amassed a considerable fortune.—Mr. Col-
ven, many years a sheriff's-bailiff at this town.

HAMPSHIRE.

It appears that a bill is now in Parliament
for opening the navigation of the river It-
chen, upon the plan of the Southampton and
Salisbury canal, and indeed the plan pursued
generally on all canals.—The following ob-
servations relative to the above circumstance,
are quoted from the Hampshire papers. "We
congratulate the public on the event, which
certainly does credit to the present proprie-
tors, as the exclusive right of navigation
which they seem now desirous of abandon-
ing, has long been a subject of just regret and
serious complaint; but all the former proprie-
tors of the river having been the principal
traders also, the question has never yet fairly
met the public eye; for though often agi-
tated, it has always been with some sinister
view. If it were heretofore desirable that
the proprietors should not exclusively be the
navigators and carriers thereon; it cannot
but be much more so now that the part of
the Southampton and Salisbury canal, from
Northam to Southampton, is expected
to be opened in a few months, when the
Winchester barges may lay along side the
ships at Southampton-quay, and take in their
loading, which must be a great advantage to
both places, and put it in the power of the
inhabitants to receive their supplies at very
reduced rates, as a third person will seldom
be wanted between the seller and the buyer.
That part of the canal near to Winchester is

also in great forwardness, and the whole line
is now to be proceeded in with increased ac-
tivity; and when the whole shall be com-
pleted, and an entire navigation from Win-
chester through Southampton to Salisbury
shall be established, upon an uniform plan,
and upon payment of the same rates, which
we understand this bill will effect, we do not
hesitate to pronounce that the accommoda-
tion and the advantage the public will derive
from it will be great and permanent."

The committee of the Southampton and
Salisbury canal, have lately advertized to
receive proposals from any person desirous of
contracting for building and completing the
remainder of the tunnel at Southampton, and
repairing the works already done, as likewise
for building and completing the lock at Nor-
tham.

Died.] At Blashford, near Ringwood, in his
60th year, of a disease the seat of which was
internal, Sir John Hales, bart. He underwent
extreme sufferings with the most manly forti-
tude, and when his case had baffled the skill
of the first practitioners in London, he returned
into the country, with a calm sense, (as he
expressed himself to a near relative,) and a
well-founded conviction, that his existence in
this world must soon be terminated. He spoke
with great fervour on the subject of religious
duties, and submitted his departure out of
this world, to the will of God, with the
most Christian resignation.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Rowde, R. Hughes, esq. to
Miss Gent, sister of J. Gent, esq. of Devizes.

Died.] At Marlborough, in her 90th year,
Mrs. Bonun.—Mrs. A. Hancock, widow; a
lady deservedly esteemed in her life, and la-
mented in death. Benevolence to all man-
kind, and charity to the poor, were two
prominent traits of excellency in this worthy
lady's character. Possessed of a plentiful fortune,
she often indulged herself in the virtuous
pleasure of mitigating the sorrows of suffering
humanity. The extent of her charities how-
ever, can never be known, from her extreme
care to avoid all ostentatious appearance of good-
ness. In a word, she was an affectionate rela-
tive to her family, a condescending mistress
to her servants, who considered their interests
as her own, and a constant friend to the poor,
sympathising with them in their sorrows,
while she relieved their wants.

At Cricklade, in his 65th year, Mr. G.
Adams.

At Boyton, Edm. Lambert, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, J. H. Palmer, esq.
of the 7th regiment light dragoons, to Miss
M. Sowdon.

Mr. Banks, of Thatcham, to Miss Soper,
of Porch Farm, King Clere, Hants.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Otto.

Aged 79, Mr. Bus, farmer, of Upton.

At Buckingham, W. Butler Fenton, esq.
many years surgeon of that place.

Mrs.

Mrs. Simonds, of Arborfield Crofs.—Mr. Green, of Holme Park Farm, Sonning.

At Kintbury, Mr. J. Knowles; a man whose knowledge of agriculture far surpassed mediocrity; or rather was very extensive.

At Brimsden, near Henley upon Thames, aged 85, Mrs. A. Piercy, late of Wargrave, in this county.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Correspondent of the Bristol Journal states, it is a matter of surprise and complaint, that in so large and populous a city as Bristol, there is no regular corn-market held.—There is no fair exposition of corn by the grower—the whole business is conducted on the sample system, productive, indeed, to the jobber, but who, by his unnecessary profit, enhances the price considerably before it comes to the consumer. The above Correspondent suggests, therefore, the idea of a corn-market being held regularly in Bristol, and recommends, as an eligible spot, the void tract of ground in Nelson-street, as admirably calculated for the purpose.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Hope, merchant, to Miss M. Payne, of Gloucester.—Mr. E. Crew, coal-dealer, of Bedminster, to Miss Holbrook.—Mr. T. Wiltshire, miller, of Newbury, Berks, to Miss Hankins, of the Boar's Head public-house, Redcliff Hill.—Mr. Lindon, to Miss A. Andrews, of Newton, Wilts.—Mr. W. Harris, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. T. Taylor, wine-cooper.—Mr. W. Grifstock, of North Petherton, to Miss Grabbham, of Horsey, near Bridgwater.

Died.] At the Hotwells, aged 81, R. P. Tucker, only son of J. Tucker, esq. of Axbridge, Somerset; a young man universally admired, among other graces and virtues, for his unassuming manners, amiable disposition, and condescending affability.

Sir J. Smith, bart. of Ashton; a gentleman much respected by his numerous tenantry, for the never-failing indulgence which they experienced at his hands.

Mrs. Minihull, wife of the Rev. Mr. Minihull, rector of Nunney, in this county.

At Widcombe, near Bath, in his 78th year, Mr. J. Hodsnot, uncle to Mr. Pitt, organist at Worcester Cathedral.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Littleham, P. Ducarrell, esq. to Miss Shawe, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Shawe, of the 74th regiment.

Mr. Carter, attorney, of Biddeford, to Miss C. Lewis, sister to J. L. Lewis, esq. Commissioner for Prizes at Plymouth.—Captain Williams, of the Cornwall Militia, to Miss S. Hocken, of Falmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 66, Mr. R. Davis, mercer, &c.—Mrs. E. Brice, wife of Mr. T. Brice, printer.—Mr. W. Beer, landlord of the Elephant-inn.

In London, the Rev. Mr. Duraut, formerly of Exeter; a gentleman of considerable eminence as a public character in the India House. He had acquired an ample

fortune by his knowledge and attention in the business of a silk-broker. He was very warm and zealous as a divine, and belonged to that description of religion called Whitfield Methodism.

Mrs. Davie, wife of Mr. E. Davie, postmaster of Barnstaple.

WALES.

The completion of the Glamorganshire canal from Merthyr to Cardiff, has opened a ready conveyance to the vast manufactory of iron established in the mountains of that county, and many thousand tons are now annually shipped from thence. A commodious dock has been likewise formed lately at the end of the canal, where vessels of large burthen may lie afloat, and a little below this dock, ships are admitted into what is termed a sealock, which communicates with the ocean, just within the entrance of Cardiff-river. On the bank of the dock, spacious warehouses are building by the direction of the proprietors of the iron works. At Merthyr, these various operations begin to diffuse a spirit of exertion throughout the country, and will, no doubt, bring into action talents that have hitherto lain dormant; for that the people of this part of the world have considerable genius in mechanics has been manifested heretofore on several occasions. Particular instances of this may be seen at Cyfarthva, where Mr. Watkin George has erected a wheel no less than 50 feet in diameter (to blow three furnaces) turned by a very small stream of water; and at Aberdare another extraordinary machine has been constructed, in which two wheels, each 40 feet in diameter, working like the figure of 8, increase the power of each other so much, that the water which drives the upper wheel falls down and arises in turning the lower one. The heath near this town (Cardiff) containing many hundred acres, hitherto neglected, is now about to be inclosed and cultivated. A large under-ground drain has been made to carry off the water, by which expedient the heath will be effectually changed from a morass into ground, and excellent glebe.

Married.] Mr. T. Edwards, of Mostyn to Miss E. Evans, of Caynys, Flint.—Mr. J. Lloyd, of Iscoed, to Miss S. Taylor, of Coedabint.

At Amlwch, in the isle of Anglesea, Lieut. J. Evans, of the Loyal Paris Mountain Volunteers, to Miss G. Potters.

In London, Mr. J. Crosthwaite, wine merchant, of Fenchurch street, to Miss Jones, of Maes Mawr, Montgomery.—Mr. J. Roberts, tanner, of Llanerchymydd, to Miss Williams, of Maengwyn, both in Anglesea.—J. Owen, esq. of Maindiffe court, near Abergavenny, to Mrs. E. Gwynne, widow of the late S. Gwynne, esq. of Glanbranne park, near Llandoverly, Glamorganshire.—Major Edmonds, of the Glamorganshire militia, to Miss Davies, of Carmarthen, near Mold.

Died.] Mrs. Williams, relict of the late Mr. G. Williams, attorney.

Abstract of the Enumeration of England and Wales, taken in 1801, in Conformity to an Act of Parliament, and copied from the Report.

<i>Counties of England and Wales.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Uninhabited Houses.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Bedford - - -	11,888	13,980	135	30,523	32,870	63,393
Berks - - -	20,572	23,410	622	52,821	56,394	109,215
Buckingham - - -	20,443	23,834	543	52,094	55,350	107,444
Cambridge - - -	16,139	19,262	312	44,081	45,265	89,346
Chester - - -	34,482	37,613	1,139	92,759	98,992	191,751
Cornwall - - -	32,906	39,040	1,472	89,808	98,401	188,209
Cumberland - - -	21,573	25,893	872	54,377	62,353	117,230
Derby - - -	31,822	33,660	1,369	79,401	81,741	161,142
Devon - - -	57,955	72,559	3,235	157,240	185,761	343,001
Dorset - - -	21,437	24,142	825	53,667	61,652	115,319
Durham - - -	27,195	38,100	1,171	74,770	85,501	160,361
Essex - - -	38,371	46,784	1,027	111,350	115,081	226,431
Gloucester - - -	46,457	55,133	1,715	117,180	133,629	250,809
Hereford - - -	17,003	18,822	941	43,955	45,230	89,191
Hertford - - -	17,681	20,092	491	48,063	49,514	97,577
Huntingdon - - -	6,841	8,151	135	18,521	19,047	37,568
Kent - - -	51,585	65,967	1,413	131,374	150,250	307,624
Leicester - - -	14,270	13,147	3,394	32,350	35,075	67,425
Leicestershire - - -	25,992	27,967	742	63,941	66,138	130,079
Lincoln - - -	41,395	42,629	1,094	102,445	106,112	208,557
Middlesex - - -	112,912	199,854	5,171	373,655	444,474	818,129
Monmouth - - -	8,948	9,903	417	22,173	23,409	45,582
Norfolk - - -	47,617	57,930	1,523	129,842	143,520	273,362
Northampton - - -	26,660	29,361	736	63,417	68,340	131,757
Northumberland - - -	26,518	35,503	1,534	73,357	83,744	157,101
Nottingham - - -	25,611	30,081	542	68,558	71,792	140,350
Oxford - - -	20,599	23,750	594	53,786	55,834	109,620
Rutland - - -	3,274	3,563	87	7,978	8,378	16,356
Salop - - -	31,182	34,501	929	82,563	85,076	167,639
Somerset - - -	43,040	57,015	2,136	126,927	146,823	273,750
Southampton - - -	43,315	45,331	912	105,860	113,989	219,849
Stafford - - -	43,195	48,185	1,995	118,690	120,455	239,145
Suffolk - - -	32,253	43,481	502	101,091	109,340	210,431
Surrey - - -	46,072	63,673	1,514	127,138	141,905	269,043
Sussex - - -	25,272	30,755	721	78,797	80,514	159,311
Warwick - - -	40,847	44,028	2,936	99,947	108,248	208,195
Westmoreland - - -	7,897	9,026	315	20,175	21,442	41,617
Wilts - - -	29,462	30,527	1,127	87,380	97,727	185,107
Worcester - - -	26,711	29,741	1,109	67,631	71,702	139,333
York - - -	25,781	31,544	681	67,457	71,976	139,433
East Riding - - -	31,512	34,542	1,014	74,904	80,602	155,506
North Riding - - -	111,146	117,379	4,723	276,005	287,948	563,953
West Riding - - -						
England and Wales - - -	1,467,870	1,778,420	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Anglesey - - -	6,679	7,058	127	15,775	18,031	33,806
Brecon - - -	6,315	6,800	479	15,393	16,24	31,63
Cardigan - - -	8,819	9,415	221	20,403	22,548	42,951
Carmarthen - - -	13,440	14,876	371	31,429	35,878	67,307
Carnarvon - - -	8,304	8,796	129	19,586	21,935	41,521
Denbigh - - -	12,621	13,765	427	29,247	31,105	60,352
Flint - - -	7,585	8,216	194	19,577	20,845	40,422
Glamorgan - - -	14,225	16,596	537	34,100	37,335	71,435
Merioneth - - -	5,787	6,576	193	13,806	15,610	29,416
Montgomery - - -	8,725	9,750	223	22,914	25,064	47,978
Pembroke - - -	11,869	12,448	398	25,406	30,874	56,280
Radnor - - -	3,675	3,987	212	9,300	9,703	19,003
Wales - - -	108,053	118,130	3,511	257,179	284,368	541,547

Abstract of the Enumeration of England and Wales, taken in 1801, in Conformity to an Act of Parliament.

SUMMARY.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
England - - -	1,467,870	1,778,420	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales - - -	18,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,308	541,486
Army - - -				198,351		198,351
Navy - - -				126,279		126,279
Seamen in registered Vessels -				144,558		144,558
Convicts -				1,410		1,410
Grand Total	1,575,923	1,896,723	57,476	4,715,711	4,627,867	9,343,578

In England 1,524,227 persons are employed chiefly in agriculture, and 1,789,532 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. In Wales 189,062 are employed in agriculture, and 53,822 in trade, &c.

It will be observed, that when the army and navy are added to the males, there is a total excess of the number of males over that of females of 88,844.

List of all the CITIES and TOWNS in England and Wales, whose Population exceeds FIVE THOUSAND.

Cities and Towns.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
London - - -	121,229	216,073	5185	393,369	471,476	864,845
Manchester - - -	12,547	18,560	279	39,110	44,910	84,020
Liverpool - - -	11,446	16,939	338	34,367	43,286	77,653
Birmingham - - -	14,528	15,303	1875	34,716	38,954	73,670
Bristol - - -	10,403	14,113	493	26,943	36,702	63,645
Leeds - - -	11,258	11,790	341	25,504	27,658	53,162
Plymouth - - -	4447	10,708	89	18,016	25,178	43,194
Newcastle - - -	4199	8944	198	16,343	20,620	36,963
Norwich - - -	8016	9093	747	1,810	21,044	36,854
Bath - - -	4289	6510	174	12,441	19,759	32,200
Portsmouth - - -	5310	6937	30	14,309	17,857	32,166
Sheffield - - -	6518	6754	643	15,483	15,831	31,314
Hull - - -	4649	7449	118	13,051	16,465	29,516
Nottingham - - -	4977	6707	100	13,729	15,132	28,861
Exeter - - -	2692	3947	144	7314	10,084	17,398
Leicester - - -	3205	3608	85	7921	9032	16,953
York - - -	2407	3841	72	7018	9127	16,145
Coventry - - -	2930	3548	204	7672	8302	16,004
Chester - - -	3109	3427	85	6492	8560	15,052
Dover - - -	3339	3834	231	7187	7658	14,845
Yarmouth - - -	3081	3541	78	6463	8782	14,845
Shrewsbury - - -	2773	3300	88	6647	8092	14,739
Greenwich - - -	2067	3215	54	7323	7010	14,339
Sunderland - - -	1365	3372	14	4902	7510	12,412
Oxford - - -	1827	2230	82	5920	5774	11,694
Colchester - - -	1959	2829	38	5012	6508	11,520

Continuation of the List of all the CITIES and TOWNS in England and Wales, whose Population exceeds FIVE THOUSAND.

Cities and Towns.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Worcester - - -	2237	2627	133	4909	6443	11,352
Ipswich - - -	2170	2738	51	4984	6293	11,277
Wigan - - -	2177	2277	59	5068	5921	10,989
Derby - - -	2144	2441	26	4982	5850	10,832
Huddersfield - - -	1873	1873	101	5240	5431	10,671
Chatham - - -	1715	2665	14	4699	5806	10,505
Carlisle - - -	1314	2303	24	4479	5742	10,221
Lynn - - -	1065	2437	47	4540	5556	10,096
Cambridge - - -	1691	2078	44	4964	5123	10,087
Reading - - -	1751	2135	32	4642	5100	9742
Lancaster - - -	1598	1998	13	3999	5031	9030
Canterbury - - -	1741	2276	58	3805	5195	9000
Macclesfield - - -	1426	1539	101	3979	4764	8743
Whitehaven - - -	1776	2403	47	3348	5394	8742
Maidstone - - -	1330	1742	16	3835	4192	8027
Southampton - - -	1509	1876	73	3390	4523	7913
Devizes - - -	1552	1728	41	3624	4285	7909
Salisbury - - -	1489	1833	45	3412	4256	7668
Bury - - -	1360	1641	37	3399	4523	7655
Gloucester - - -	1325	1732	43	3428	4151	7579
Durham - - -	1024	1930	30	3319	4211	7530
Whitby - - -	1596	1992	108	3271	4212	7483
Lincoln - - -	1516	1619	58	3474	3924	7398
Brighton - - -	1282	1380	142	3274	4065	7339
Bradford - - -	1254	1551	34	3473	3829	7302
Berwick - - -	930	1791	35	3009	4178	7187
Northampton - - -	1322	1652	49	3244	3776	7020
Grantham - - -	1885	1456	72	3377	3637	7014
Kendall - - -	1394	1671	30	2950	3942	6892
Hereford - - -	1392	1715	68	3023	3805	6828
Rochester - - -	1136	1553	14	3071	3746	6817
Newark - - -	1376	1487	14	3098	3632	6730
Scarborough - - -	1615	1769	50	2730	3958	6688
Sandwich - - -	1287	1407	111	2966	3540	6506
Kidderminster - - -	1251	1405	44	3020	3090	6110
Swansea - - -	1182	1504	21	2529	3570	6099
Beverley - - -	1300	1432	35	2734	3267	6001
Boston - - -	1221	1334	31	2698	3228	5926
Winchester - - -	791	902	19	2767	3059	5826
Taunton - - -	1146	1308	48	2450	3344	5794
Warwick - - -	1055	1142	29	2709	3066	5775
Doncaster - - -	1186	1261	60	2477	3220	5697
Holywell - - -	1093	1189	53	2566	3001	5567
Carmarthen - - -	930	1737	15	2338	3210	5548
Deal - - -	906	1107	11	2484	2936	5420

*** In our next Magazine we shall devote several pages to a more full analysis of this very interesting report.*

For the Monthly Magazine-

[Since the half sheet containing the information at page 366, we have been favoured with the two following papers relative to the TWO NEW PLANETS, by a much esteemed and most respectable correspondent.]

An ACCOUNT of the DISCOVERY of ANOTHER NEW PLANET,
by DR. OLBERS, of BREMEN.

On the 28th of March 1802, Dr. Olbers, accidentally looking at the star No. 20, in the northern wing of the Virgin, near which he had rediscovered *Ceres Ferdinandea*, on the first of January last, to his great surprise he saw a star of 7th magnitude, forming an equilateral triangle with No. 19 and 20, of the Virgin; which he was persuaded had not been visible there at that time; by which circumstance, and by tracing its motion, he found it was another new planet. It appeared to him, with his Dolland's telescope, perfectly resembling *Ceres*, without either atmosphere or *nebula*, and not to be distinguished from a fixed star. Supposing it to be a planet moving in a circular orbit, they have calculated its distance from the sun to be twice and one tenth our distance from the sun, and its periodic time, about three years. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic must be very considerable, as on the 12th of this month, its observed latitude was nearly 16° . Dr. Olbers has named it *Pollas*.

ASTROPHILUS.

April 28th, 1802.

Further Particulars of PIAZZI's New Planet, called Ceres Ferdinandea.

THE Planet was in opposition to the sun on the 17th of March. It was then near its northern limit of latitude, and about 30° past its perihelium; and was nearly in as favourable a position for being seen, as it ever will be. Taking its correct apparent diameter to be a second and a half, its real diameter will be about one-seventh of that of the earth, or half that of the moon. Its apparent place in the heavens, from April 30, to June 29, has been computed by Dr. Gauss, from his elements, as follows, for midnight in the meridian of Seeberg, or Saxe-gotha:

1802.	Right Ascension.	Declination North.	1802.	Right Ascension.	Declination North.
April 30	$176^{\circ} . 29'$	$17^{\circ} . 17'$	June 2	$177^{\circ} . 56'$	$13^{\circ} . 21'$
May 3	— 31	— 2	— 5	$178^{\circ} . 22'$	$12^{\circ} . 53'$
— 6	— 16	$16^{\circ} . 45'$	— 8	— 49	— 25
— 9	— 15	— 27	— 11	$179^{\circ} . 19'$	$11^{\circ} . 56'$
— 12	— 17	— 8	— 14	— 51	— 27
— 15	— 23	$15^{\circ} . 47'$	— 17	$180^{\circ} . 25'$	$10^{\circ} . 57'$
— 18	— 31	— 25	— 20	$181^{\circ} . 1'$	— 27
— 21	— 42	— 2	— 23	— 39	$9^{\circ} . 56'$
— 24	— 57	$14^{\circ} . 38'$	— 26	$182^{\circ} . 18'$	— 25
— 27	$177^{\circ} . 14'$	— 13	— 29	— 59	$8^{\circ} . 53'$
— 30	— 34	$13^{\circ} . 47'$			

Dr. Gauss, to whom we are indebted for his calculations, by which the planet was re-discovered by Baron Zach and Dr. Olbers, is a young man, of Brunswick, of 22 years of age, of extraordinary mathematical genius, who was taught mathematics by Zimmerman, at the expense of the Duke of Brunswick, and had read Newton's *Principia* through at eighteen. He has published a very learned treatise on the higher parts of arithmetic, in a very perspicuous style, in Latin; which he has dedicated to his patron the Duke of Brunswick.

ASTROPHILUS.

April 28th, 1802.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PEACE being at length fully established, it is to be hoped, that the revival of commercial connections between the different countries, will spread and establish more thoroughly, the conviction, how infinitely greater the advantages are, derived from friendly intercourse, than almost any possible object of war, and that the ships of all nations may long traverse the ocean unprotected by convoy, and free from many of those restraints which, though necessary during a state of warfare, are sources of perjury, evasion, and deceit. It will afford an opportunity which we trust will not be neglected, of adopting a more liberal commercial policy, by a proper regulation of many import duties, and an extension of the bonding system, to all articles destined chiefly for exportation.

A considerable quantity of woollen goods has been shipped during the last month from *Hull*, for *Riga*, *Petersburgh*, and other ports in the north.

The export to *Holland* has been chiefly coffee, rice, sugar, and tobacco. The demand for Dutch butter has for sometime past been very considerable, and a much greater quantity than can at present be procured would find a ready sale. It is of an excellent quality, fit for summer consumption, and the only butter which the London cheesemongers can substitute for Cambridge, of which the quantity sent up has for several years past been decreasing from the neighbouring towns, requiring a greater supply. There is a large quantity of Dutch cheese at present in hand, particularly Gouda cheese, which is now retailing at 4d and 5d a pound; and though little can be said in praise of this article, it is bought by great numbers of the poor who cannot afford to pay for better.

The stock of bacon in London is at present considerable; and in general it is better fed than last year's, the price is much lower than some time back, and we hope the use of it will contribute to lower the present high prices of fresh meat.

The sum of 1,620,218l. 19s. 6d. $\frac{2}{3}$ has been granted by parliament to make good to the consolidated fund, the like sum paid out of the revenue of the customs for bounties on *Corn* and *Grain* imported into Great Britain to the 20th of March 1802.

The merchants, manufacturers, and dyers of *Leeds* and *Wakefield*, have petitioned the House of Commons for relief in a case in which they conceive the Board of Excise to have mistaken the intention of the Legislature. By an act of 34 George III, an excise duty of 10s. 6d. is charged for every hundred weight of pasteboard, millboard and scaleboard, and also a duty of 6s. for every hundred weight of glazed papers for clothiers and hotpressers made in Great Britain, and by the act passed last year for increasing the duties on paper, an additional excise duty of 10s. 6d. was charged on every hundred weight of pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard made in Great Britain, but no addition was made to the duty of 6s. charged upon glazed papers for clothiers and hotpressers by the former act. The different constructions which have been put on the late act by the excise and the parties interested, arises from the circumstance that there are two sorts of papers used in the finishing and pressing of woollen goods, the one a thin sort, highly glazed, for the finishing of stuff or worsted goods, the other a thicker kind, not so much glazed for the finishing of woollen cloth, and this thicker kind, the Board of Excise since passing the late act have deemed as pasteboard, and charged with the additional duty.

The sum of 10,000l. wanted for completing the *Canal* in the *Isle of Dogs*, has been granted, and is to be repaid out of the monies to arise by the sale of such lands or tenements as have been purchased for the undertaking, and shall not be employed therein, and the remainder, if any, out of the monies to arise by the rates granted by act of parliament, for which purpose the tonnage duty made payable by the act is to be continued till the whole monies advanced out of the consolidated fund is repaid with interest.

The restrictions on the *Bank* from paying in money has been again continued, on the ground of the Exchange being much against this country at present, and likely to continue so for some time to come.

According to the *New York Daily Gazette*, of the 23d of February, lately received, the exports of the United States increased last year, nearly 40 per cent, amounting to 22,043,613 dollars excess. This is in some measure, owing to the progressive augmentation of the quantity of produce and merchandize exported, but in a greater degree to the high prices of provisions occasioned by the dearth, exported to Great Britain.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season has continued so fine since our last, than an unusual large proportion of land, especially of that of the wetter kinds has been cropped with grain; and on all sorts of soil the crops have been put into the earth in the most perfect state.

The young wheats still continue to have a promising appearance, particularly since the late showers of rain have fallen. Average price of grain for England and Wales, to the week ending April 17—Wheat 68s. 2d. rye 44s. 10d. barley 35s. 6d. oats 19s. 7d. beans 35s. 0d. peas 33s. 2d.

Large tracts of land have likewise been got into a state of good preparation for the potatoe crop, and in most of the southern districts they have been put into the ground.

the

The unusual warmth of the season has also had a great effect in promoting the growth of grass, so that for the whole of the month in most of the more southern grazing districts there has been a good bite of grass for the stock to be turned out to. The prices of both lean and fat cattle are however still rather high. Fat Sheep are also dear. At Smithfield Market on April 26, beef sold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. mutton, from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. veal, from 5s. to 7s. pork, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef sold from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. veal, from 4s. to 6s. pork, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.

Horses of the saddle kind are high, but those of the cart kind cheaper.

Hay is somewhat on the decline. At St James's Market, April 24, hay sold from 3l. to 5l. 10s. straw, from 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l. 6s. 6d. At Whitechapel Market, hay, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l.

In North Britain the spring corns were never committed to the soil under more favourable circumstances; the cold dry weather mentioned in our last continued to the 14th current, on the evening of which day there fell one of the softest and most genial showers ever remembered, and since then the atmosphere has been moderate and mild. Field labour, having suffered no interruption, is very far advanced; (a little barley excepted) every thing is sown of the grain kind. Land intended for turnip, is generally reduced into fine tilth. The prices of fat cattle have declined somewhat since the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace. The prices of grain had also dropped; but are rather inclined to look upwards again, particularly that of wheat. Good horses still continue high priced. On the western coast of Scotland, the spring has been indifferent; wet weather having retarded agricultural operations.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.27. March 26 & 27, Wind W.
Lowest 29.5. April 11 Wind N. W.

The mercury
flood at 30.00 at
noon April 1, on
the 2d at the
same hour it had
fallen to 29.60.

Greatest
variation in } 4 tenths
24 hours. } of an inch.

Thermometer.

Highest 67° { April 8, 18, 19, & 20,
Wind W. N. W.
Lowest 28° April 14, Wind N. E.

The Thermometer,
on the 28th of March,
was as high as 61°, but
at the same hour on the
29th, it was no higher
than 40°.

Greatest
variation in } 21°
24 hours. }

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 865 inches in depth.

Since our last report, the changes in the density of the atmosphere have been very trifling: the barometer has not once stood below *change*; the average height for the whole month is 29.805, which is somewhat higher than the medium height of the last. The barometer has been higher than we have observed it for these two or three years.

The variations, with regard to the temperature of the air has been more considerable: the difference of heat between the 28th of March at 5 in the afternoon, and the same hour on the 29th was 27° the cold of the latter was attended with a severe shower of hail, rain, and snow. The mean height of the thermometer for the whole month is 51°.76 more than ten degrees greater than it was the last month.

Perhaps a finer season for depositing the grain in the earth was never known in the memory of man; the labours of the husbandmen have not once been retarded by rain: twenty-four days have been fine, of these sixteen were remarkably brilliant; and although the quantity of rain fallen has been very small, yet it has had a wonderful effect in promoting the progress of vegetation.

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